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BURT'S 'GROUNDLESS CHARGE' ON SS-20'S DENIED

LD091314 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The United States by the NATO mechanism has made a groundless charge against the Soviet Union to justify its own buildup of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The U.S. delegate at NATO, Richard Burt, has alleged that the Soviet Union continues unilaterally to increase the number of SS-20 missiles in Europe. Richard Burt was speaking in Brussels after a session where the representatives of the North Atlantic bloc supported the White House charges against the Soviet Union.

In reality last spring the Soviet Union decided against deploying more medium-range missiles, and it has observed this decision unswervingly.

U.S.-SOVIET STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD092020 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Sep 82

["Europe, Is There a Threat?" program, moderated by Nikolay Borin, with Prof Vadim Sebakin, Lev Semeyko and Dr Daniil Proektor]

[Text] [Borin] Today I'd like to discuss this topic for discussion: How much can Europe benefit from the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms reduction? Dr Proektor?

[Proektor] Well, those who believe that the talks can have only indirect implications for Europe are wrong. The Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation are of major significance to Europe. Program there would block the way for weapons which could destabilize the situation on the Continent in the near future. We know that the United States plans to deploy a large number of air-based cruise missiles with a range of something like 3,000 km. These missiles are capable of reaching targets in Europe's east, center and, indeed, west. Success at the talks could stop the race in this type of weapon, which would be a long step toward stronger European security.

Another example, the Soviet-American talks are of course dealing with strategic bombers of both sides. We know that some of these aircraft are stationed in Europe; F-111 and B-52 bombers are deployed in Britain, among other countries. If agreement were to be reached at the talks, these offensive weapons would be limited, a move which would have a beneficial effect on the political climate in Europe.

[Borin] Prof Sebakin, I'd like your opinion about the significance of the Soviet-American talks of Europe and about the Soviet Union's aims at these talks.

[Sebakin] Well, the chief Soviet objective is a strategic balance in carriers, both in terms of numerical strength and quality, and also in the number of warheads. Strategic equilibrium in Europe could be achieved as the result of progress at the talks. I'm not among those who draw a dividing line between European armaments, or a European theater of operations, as people in the Pentagon say, and global problems, notably the problem of American and Soviet strategic weapons.

Secondly, one could be separated from the other at the talks, and I would say that Europe and Soviet-American relations in the field of military strategy are essentially indivisible. Moreover, progress at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms reduction would certainly lead to progress at the Geneva talks. At any rate, the problem of American forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe could be resolved much easier and faster.

[Borin] As you say, we see East and West all too often in connection with the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks. Europeans (?count in the talks).

[Sebakin] I'm afraid that's only too true. The important thing is that the basis for the talks should be a constructive one. What the United States is suggesting as a basis is totally unacceptable. It's an open attempt to secure unilateral advantage for itself.

[Borin] And what would you say was a constructive approach?

[Sebakin] The correct approach is considering all Soviet and American strategic weapons systems without singling out any individual systems which one of the sides at the talks may think suitable for discussion.

The Americans are suggesting that only land- and sea-based ballistic missiles should be discussed in the initial stages of the talks, with the total exclusion of bombers and cruise missiles. This is a clear attempt to undermine Soviet security, since the Soviet Union has a traditional advantage in land-based warheads, while the United States has a major supremacy in sea-based warheads. A discussion of separate components would deadlock the talks. If, on top of that, cruise missiles are left out of discussion and they are given a chance to proliferate, European security and East-West security in general will be out of the quesiton.

[Borin] Now a few words about cruise missiles, please Dr Sebakin.

[Sebakin] Well, cruise missiles are a very dangerous type of nuclear weapons. They lend themselves to virtually no control. The only form of control over them is to make sure that they do not appear at all. Then determining their range is very difficult too. Again it's very difficult to determine whether the cruise missile is a medium-range, a tactical or intercontinental missile, whether it's a conventional weapon or a nuclear weapon. How confused this verification issue and how unstable the balance of strategic forces would be is not hard to imagine. Western Europe could become a launching pad for missiles disguised as cruise missiles. This would pose a threat to hinterland areas of the Soviet Union, to say nothing of its western regions. In that case Western Europe would be totally subservient to the strategic concepts of the Pentagon and the White House, and there would be little room for guarantees of security. Now you can judge for yourself whether the Soviet-American strategic arms talks have serious implications for Europeans. Should the Americans equip submarines with cruise missiles, the question is, In what type of submarines and how many? It's just about impossible to estimate, and this, as I've said, undermines [word indistinct] in a balance of forces.

[Borin] Dr Proektor.

[Proektor] Well, I must say I am surprised that the Americans are unwilling to benefit fromthe positive experience of negotiations and agreements within the framework of SALT I and SALT II. This affect the interests of the Europeans insofar as they have agreed to the deployment of Euromissiles in exchange for a Washington commitment to open strategic arms talks with Moscow on a constructive basis. Under pressure from the European public, the Americans have indeed started talks with the Soviet Union, but they are not showing a constructive approach. However, no results will be achieved unless all conditions are met. And I don't think the Americans will be able to mislead Europe just like that. What the Europeans need is guarantees of security resulting from concrete agreements, not talks as such.

[Borin] The United States promised to take a serious attitude toward the talks, and I suppose many in Western Europe tend to trust America. When you say the United States started talks without intending to conduct them seriously, aren't you setting too much store by official American pronouncements? Reagan may yet alter his stand on something.

[Proektor] So far there have been no signs that this has taken place. Obviously, official statements from the White House and its incumbents are not the only evidence to go by, although they are a good indicator of the way in which the administration is going to behave at the talks. Just as important are the administration's actions, actions to obstruct and drag out the talks as far as possible and in the meantime deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Washington's refusal to ratify the SALT II Treaty is the most graphic example. The Reagan administration felt it necessary to do so because of (?its) plans to wreck a new round of strategic arms limitation talks. In other words, in order to project clearly unacceptable terms, it rejected acceptable terms which competent commissions from both sides had taken years to work out.

[Borin] Lev Semeyko. How serious do you think is the European attitude toward the strategic arms talks?

[Semeyko] Regrettably, West European leaders ignored the fact that the American refusal to ratify the SALT II cut the ground from under the decision to deploy American medium-range missiles in Europe. May I remind you that the NATO countries had agreed to the dual decision only on condition that SALT II be ratified and would come into force. If they thought their conditions to be justified, they should have displayed at least a minimum of logic and postponed the date for the deployment of medium-range missiles if not renounced them altogether. Instead, they again chose to rely on America's word of honor and did not do that. But then, it seems words of honor aren't enough. Europe did not get the Americans (?to sit) down at the negotiating table.

A task of equal importance now is for Europe to take a consistent stand to ensure its interests and secure a tangible progress at the Geneva talks.

[Borin] Now I want to say goodbye to you all, listeners, and I am looking forward to our next meeting on the air.

ANICHKIN: U.S. SEEKS UNILATERAL ARMS ADVANTAGES

LD091307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 9 Sep 82

["Balance of Power or Arms Race?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TASS) -- "The real factor that restrains the ambitions of the aggressive forces is the military and strategic equilibrium established between East and West," Oleg Anichkin writes in the 12 September issue of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI.

Washington's desire to upset that equilibrium is revealed in the author's analysis of the two sides' stances at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear arms restriction in Europe: "The Soviet proposals delimit an extensive zone in which nuclear arms would be reduced or restricted, stipulate considerable quantities by which medium-range nuclear weapons would be reduced, and take into account all kinds of weapons. It would be forbidden to deploy within the zone new types of nuclear weapons, including, of course, the American cruise and Pershing II missiles. The British and French medium-range carriers [sredstva] would also be taken into consideration, since they are aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. It is also proposed to restrict tactical nuclear carriers."

"Overall," Oleg Anichkin points out, "the Soviet proposals provide for medium-range nuclear carriers to be reduced by a factor of more than three [boleye chem v tri raza]. Unlike the American proposals that only ground-based missiles be reduced, they extend to all kinds of medium-range nuclear carriers -- both missiles and aircraft. This prevents circumvention of the treaty.

"The United States is still basing its attitude on Reagan's 'zero option,' which requires the USSR to destroy, unilaterally, ground-based missiles that were developed as much as 20 years ago to counter the American forward-based carriers and that are part of the long-established and stable balance of power in Europe.

"The Americans are clearly acting illogically: While undertaking to negotiate on nuclear arms reductions, they refuse to cut their own nuclear carriers by a single unit, and even intend to gain consent to an increase. If the idea really is to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, the formula of destroying only ground-based missiles that the Americans are proposing as part of the 'zero option' will lead precisely nowhere.

"The upshot would be to transfer the arms race from the ground to the sea and air and, in the long run, to exacerbate it even further."

"One cannot but conclude that the American approach is designed to extract unilateral military advantages rather than to produce just and mutually acceptable decisions for many years hence," the author concludes.

USSR, U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS STANCES COMPARED

LD10546 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Political observer Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, praised the Soviet Union's contribution to strengthening peace and international security. Speaking about the recent Soviet initiative on banning chemical weapons, he called it constructive. He specially noted verification and control provisions contained in the draft convention proposed by the USSR. The UN secretary general pointed out that the Soviet initiative indicated that an acceptable solution of the problem is possible if all the participants in the talks conduct them in good faith. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar made the statement in New York on the eve of his official visit to Moscow, in an interview with the TASS news agency. Earlier, almost all delegations to the Geneva Disarmament Committee expressed similar positive views on the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude an international convention on the prohibition of the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their eventual destruction.

The Soviet Union's approach to the matter is absolutely clear. The Soviet Government is doing its utmost to achieve the earliest possible prohibition of chemical weapons. The Soviet draft of basic provisions for a convention takes into consideration the suggestions of other countries, including those of control over the observance of the convention. The Soviet draft provides for strict control which would also comprise, along with the use of national means, international procedures including on-site verification on a mutually acceptable basis.

But as at all previous international forums dealing with chemical weapons, the stand of the United States is the main obstacle to coming to terms. In 1980 the Soviet-American talks on the matter were suspended by Washington, which still refuses to resume them. The United States was the only member out of 157 of the United Nations that openly opposed the world community by voting against the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling on all states to abstain from the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and the stationing of chemical weapons in the territories of the countries where there are no such arms at present. Now, Washington's position at the talks in the Geneva Disarmament Committee is the major obstacle to progress. Of course, such a policy is closely connected with the plans of expanding and updating the U.S. arsenal of chemical warfare.

Let us recall the the existing stocks of chemical weapons in the United States amount to more than 150,000 tons and include over 3 million shells, scores of thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and explosive charges and many other chemical munitions. But in accordance with the Reagan administration's instructions, the Pentagon is to increase the number of chemical munitions to a total of 5 million units. The Pentagon is to update and expand storage facilities in both the United States and Western Europe and to replace the existing chemical weapons by binary ones. American policymakers try to distract the attention of the public from all these facts by spreading various false accusations against the Soviet Union and its policy with regard to chemical weapons, but the facts speak for themselves. The Reagan administration conducts intensive preparations for unleashing a barbarous chemical war. During the war in Indochina, the U.S. force made wide use of chemical weapons. Millions of people fell victims of the action, and more than 10 percent of crop areas in Vietnam were affected. But now Washington is preparing to commit a more dangerous crime against humanity.

It is a truly alarming question. Why does the Reagan administration refuse to constructively join the Soviet Union's efforts to conclude an international convention on the prohibition of the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction?

LYUTY EXAMINES NEW U.S. MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS

LD100740 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Lyuty reports:

On Thursday U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed into law a bill providing for the appropriation of 178 billion dollars in the next fiscal year for specific military programmes and ensuring the basic functions of the U.S. Armed Forces. The sum approved by the President is unprecedented in the country's history. It is more than 47 billion dollars up on the similar appropriations earmarked for the current fiscal year. The spendings envisaged in the bill are only a part of the Pentagon's total gigantic budget, which is to reach 263 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

The bill signed into law by the U.S. President fully accords with official Washington's large-scale programme for a "rearmament" of the USA. This is in the first place a programme for the notorious "strategic modernization" of the U.S. Armed Forces, according to which 100 inter-continental ballistic missiles MX, a fleet of strategic bombers B-1, a series of nuclear missile-carrying submarines Trident and other latest systems of mass annihilation weapons will be created. On top of it the bill provides for appropriations for the development and manufacture of enormous numbers of war planes, naval vessels, submarines and tanks.

The signing into law by the U.S. President of a new bill is a fresh dangerous stage in the reckless arms launched by Washington in the hopeless attempt at ensuring military superiority over the USSR. According to some estimates, it will be necessary to spend the huge sum of 2.25 trillion dollars on the implementation of these adventurist plans.

MIKHEYEV VIEWS U.S. INTEREST IN ARMS RACE

LD100356 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Former U.S. presidential aide for science and technology Jerome Wiesner has published an article entitled "It Is Time To Put an End to the Arms Race" in the Canadian capital's newspaper THE CITIZEN. In it he convincingly shows that the arms race, including the nuclear one, can no longer lead to military superiority because arms stocks are so large that they will not all be needed in any case. When each side has an obvious surplus of arms at its disposal, says Wiesner, the differences in the size of potentials have no meaning. However powerful and planned any perfidious U.S. first strike could be, in any case the Soviet Union would have sufficient potential to deal unacceptable, as he put it, damage to the United States.

However, Wiesner kept quiet about American military corporations' interest in the arms race as they use if for their business. They are completely indifferent to the fact that this contradicts the interests of their own people and creates a threat to all mankind. When it senses profit, capital becomes insane and literally irresponsible. This has long been known.

It is hard to believe that the owners of military corporations and their accomplices in the Pentagon do not know that it is impossible in principle to create military superiority over the Soviet Union.

So why do they go on? First, because the arms race represents millions of dollars going to their personal bank accounts. The former special aide to the American President did not remind his readers of this.

He also passed over in silence the fact that mountains of American weapons are intended to frighten the national liberation movement. They are being sold at a profit by the arms manufacturers. This year American military corporations will earn about $30 billion.

It is not that easy to put an end to the arms race, but it is possible. It is good that the former special aide to the American President has actually supported well-known Soviet disarmament proposals. But why only in a Canadian newspaper?

Here is another motive for the arms race, which is encouraging arms manufacturers. Today we receive the following message: The Reagan administration views the sale of arms to foreign countries as one of the most important means of spreading American influence in the world. This is attested to by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci's statements in an inteview with the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES. Arms supplies, according to him, are normal diplomatic means through which Washington thinks of obtaining access to bases on the territory of foreign states and ensuring the possibility of deploying American military power in regions of vital importance for the United States. Under this the Reagan administration promarily has the creation of bases for aggression against other states in mind. This is another reason for the U.S. ruling circles' interest in the arms race.

CHERVOV VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS DESIGNS

Pentagon's New Plan

AU081910 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Special interview with Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, department head of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by Vasiliy Morozov, NARODNA ARMIYA Moscow correspondent and APN military observer -- date, place not given]

[Text] In connection with the recently announced "new strategic Pentagon plan," the NARODNA ARMIYA editorial board asked Vasiliy Morozov, the daily's special Moscow correspondent and APN military observer, to interview Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, department head of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, who was kind enough to answer the following questions asked by Vasiliy Morozov:

Question: THE LOS ANGELES TIMES on 15 August 1982 published an interview concerning a secret military directive in connection with the "Pentagon's new strategic plan" which asserts that the United States is allegedly capable of surviving and winning a prolonged nuclear war against the Soviet Union. What can be said, above all, about the very "leaking" of such information?

Answer: I think that this "leak" has been organized at the initiative of the Washington administration itself. For what purpose? First of all, for the purpose of preparing public opinion in the United States for the thought of the inevitability of a nuclear conflict with the USSR and for the possibility of winning such a conflict with losses likely to be acceptable to the United States. In the second place, this is done for the purpose of demonstrating "firm resolve" to the NATO allies as regards the implementation of plans for a further increase in the U.S. missile and nuclear arsenal. And last but not least, the purpose of such action is the attempt to exert pressure on the USSR in order to obtain compromises in the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments, and thus to ensure the conditions for an enforced implementation of military programs by the military-industrial complex. At the same time there is also a striving to frighten the peoples of other countries with the U.S. military power and with its readiness to use nuclear weapons, as well as to enhance the prestige of the Republican Party in the forthcoming election campaign by winning the support of the military-industrial complex.

Question: How do you evaluate the essence of the "Pentagon's new strategic plan"?

Answer: As in the past, this plan relies upon the so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe that should last no longer than 6 months. As a result of such a war, it is expected that the USSR will be faced with the need to seek methods for stopping the nuclear conflict under conditions favorable for the United States.

The main essence of the plan that has been prepared is the embodiment of the ideas and tenets contained in Carter's well-known Directive No 59 submitting specific measures to the armed forces and the whole country on how to achieve a victory for the United States in a nuclear war.

Question: How can you describe these measures?

Answer: They consist of the accelerated establishment of a material base, that is, a new generation of nuclear armaments (such as ICBM, MX, SLBM Trident-I and Trident-II, the B-1 heavy bombers, Pershing II winged long-range missiles of all types, as well as thousands of neutron warheads, etc.). What is more, this represents a guarantee for the country's high military command that it possesses reliable systems of leadership over the U.S. Armed Forces and, in particular, control over those forces and means likely to be used for inflicting nuclear-missile blows against targets situated on the territory of the USSR and of the other socialist countries. And last but not least, this guarantees the effectiveness of the general system of administration over the country and over the armed forces.

Question: How can one evaluate, from the military point of view, the Pentagon's directive about the so-called "limited nuclear war"?

Answer: I will recall, above all, that the Soviet Union has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms. The U.S. administration not only failed to give a positive answer to the Soviet initiative, but challenged worldwide public opinion by pushing through an increase in its nuclear potential and tried to disrupt the relative balance of forces to its own advantage and to prepare for nuclear war, hoping that, as Weinberger stated, the U.S. "would obtain supremacy in a nuclear war."

The Pentagon's strategy makes it clear that its plans are based on the fact that to unleash a nuclear war in Europe would mean to destroy only that area of the world while the United States allegedly remains safe. This is an illusion and a self-deception. Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet state, very accurately pointed out as follows in this connection: "...If we should talk about the essential problem, no 'limited' war whatsoever can exist. Should a nuclear war erupt, whether this should happen in Europe or in any other place in the world, it will inevitably and by all means assume a global character. This is the logic of war itself and in conformity with the character of contemporary weapons and of international relations. Everyone must be clearly aware of and understand this fact."

Thus, those who think that they can "ignite the powder keg" but remain untouched should not take comfort in illusions.

Recommending to the U.S. President a new variety of limited use of nuclear weapons, his advisers are actually proposing to wage a nuclear war according to some established military "rules." Any person with commonsense, however, should be aware of the fact that this is practically impossible. We consider rather naive those attempts to describe nuclear war as only an exchange of selective blows against military targets, without allowing these operations to extend to a global war. From the military point of view, people in the Pentagon know very well that a nuclear "miniwar" is an absurdity, since any limited nuclear war will inevitably and immediately expand into a global and universal one.

Question: Where do you see a danger for peace in the "Pentagon's nuclear strategy" today?

Answer: The main danger is that the authors of the strategy are the extremist advisers of the President on military-political questions. This means that the administration as a whole can become convinced of the possibility of winning a future nuclear war.

The international public, including the majority of West European NATO member-country leaders, responded to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES report on the Pentagon's nuclear plans as a new attack of military hysteria which seriously threatens the security of peoples throughout the world. The U.S. administration is trying to calm down the alarmed public, but it is incapable of submitting any sensible arguments for its justification except false declarations about the increased "danger" of the so-called "Soviet aggression."

Under the cover of talks about peace, people in Washington are lightheartedly playing around with nuclear war with their own readiness to hurl all living creatures into the disaster of the "nuclear mushroom." This is the real reason behind the U.S. "new nuclear strategy."

HORIZONT Article

AU081730 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 36/1982 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, member of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, entitled "Principle of Equal Security -- Basis for Military Detente"]

[Text] The peoples are faced with the undeferrable task of saving mankind from a nuclear war and containing the arms race. Especially in the present situation, when international relations have been drastically exacerbated through the fault of the United States and NATO, it is more pressing than ever before to preserve and consolidate political detente and to secure it by taking steps for military detente. The question of how that can be achieved, which fundamental approach will promote or hamper the materialization of effective disarmament measures, is today concerning millions of people.

With costly propaganda campaigns and carefully calculated demagogic maneuvers, the ideologists of the imperialists are attempting to view the actual requirements for solving the current problems. The public is to be deceived regarding the fact that it is only and exclusively the principle of equality and equal security that can constitute the tested and solid basis for disarmament agreements. The representatives of the NATO states are trying, by eliminating the principle of equality and equal security, to achieve results in disarmament negotiations that give them one-sided military advantages vis-a-vis the socialist states.

Naturally such a concept is illusory. In view of the urgency of making progress on the road of disarmament, and also in view of the complex nature of the subject matter, it is important, however, to contrast the two fundamentally different positions with one another.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community proceed from the principle that, in view of the existence of states with different social systems and thus of large military-political groupings facing one another with gigantic, and specifically also nuclear, arms arsenals, practical steps for halting the arms race and for real disarmament are possible only if the other side, too, is not seeking to obtain one-sided military advantages. Military detente is only possible if the sides strictly observe the principle of equality and equal security and renounce attempts to seek one-sided advantages.

This principle of equality and equal security is of extraordinary importance. It must be observed both in disarmament negotiations and generally in the attitude of the states toward international developments. To deviate from this principle means to undermine the possibility of both military and political detente.

This view is by no means a one-sided interpretation of the socialist states. In numerous documents the principle of equality and equal security has been formulated and recognized as a binding rule for the relations of peaceful coexistence between states.

-- Thus, for example, it was laid down in the document on the principles of the relations between the USSR and the United States of 29 May 1972: "The necessary prerequisites for the preservation and consolidation of peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States are the recognition of the security interests of the sides on the basis of the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use or threat of force." Moreover, it is stated there that "attempts to obtain, directly or indirectly, one-sided advantages at the other side's expense" are "incompatible" with the aims of preventing military confrontations and a nuclear war, as well as the development of situations which can lead to a dangerous exacerbation of the relations between the USSR and the United States.

-- In the basic principles of the negotiations on the further limitation of offensive strategic weapons signed during the U.S. visit of L.I. Brezhnev in June 1973, it is stressed that in working out an agreement on these questions "the sides will be guided by the mutual recognition of the interests of equal security and the recognition that attempts to obtain, directly or indirectly, one-sided advantages would be incompatible with the strengthening of peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States."

-- The principle of equality and equal security was also confirmed in the joint Soviet-American statement adopted during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Gerald Ford in Vladivostok in November 1974 as the basis for the new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

-- In the joint statement on the principles and main directions of the further negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, which were signed on 18 June 1979 by leading representatives of the USSR and the United States together with the Salt II agreement, it was again confirmed that the sides will continue to wage these negotiations "in conformity with the principle of equality and equal security." The Soviet-American joint communique also stressed the comprehensive importance of the principle of equal security as a basis for the development of normal relations between states. In this document it was stated that the Soviet-American cooperation "must be based on the principle of full equality, equal security, respect for the sovereignty and mutual noninterference in internal affairs, that it must promote international detente and the peaceful development of mutually advantageous relations between states and that it must thus consolidate international stability and peace throughout the world." It contained another key sentence of great importance for the complete and correct characterization of the principle of equal security. "Each side declared," it was stated in the communique, "that it is not striving, and will not strive, for military superiority because this could only lead to a dangerous instability, would cause a constantly rising armament level, and would not contribute to the security of either side."

Security Is the Indivisible Right of All States

-- The necessity to apply the principle of equal security to the entire complex of interrelations among the European countries was also proclaimed in the Final Act of the CSCE (Helsinki, 1 August 1975). The participating countries declared that they adopted the Final Act in recognition of the fact "that security in Europe is indivisible," which means that it is forbidden to want to guarantee the security of one group of states at the cost of another group of states, of one state at the cost of another. They stressed that they will proceed from the respect for the "security interests of all participating countries.... Their sovereign equality."

-- The principle of equality and equal security is also recognized in the documents which link the European countries with each other, for instance in the joint USSR-FRG declaration on the USSR visit of the chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG on 30 October 1974, in the joint USSR-Great Britain declaration of 17 February 1975 and in the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France aimed at detente and peace of 28 April 1979.

-- In 1978 the principle of equal security was laid down in a document of global character. It is the final document of the first special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

It proclaimed: "Measures for disarmament must be taken on a just and equal basis so that any state's right to security is guaranteed, and no state or group of states can obtain an advantage at any stage in relation to any other state. At any stage the aim must be to do no harm to security at the lowest possible level of armament and armed forces."

Military Equilibrium -- Indispensable for Securing Peace

Especially in view of the imperialist course of confrontation and the militaristic adventurousness of NATO, the guarantee of international security is indispensable. The socialist countries reject the imperialist policy of blackmail and threats. They oppose the militaristic course of NATO in international affairs with the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. They resolutely rebuff all attempts to pursue ideological or any other diversion against the countries of socialism. The military equilibrium presently existing in the world must be preserved. There cannot be the security of one side without the security of the other. This is the core of the entire problem.

Since the most aggressive circles of imperialism have openly started to undermine detente and intensify the arms race, they increasingly pursue the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

In the disarmament negotiations, in particular, the present U.S. administration is trying, by disrespecting the international agreements signed by the United States itself, to do away with the principle of equality and equal security and present as the basis of its "new" approach a formal agreement -- sometimes called "identity" in the United States -- on disarmament steps of the United States and the USSR in individual fields, not taking into account the overall equilibrium of the two states or the military-political groupings as the basis of its "new" approach.

Why has equal security suddenly become unacceptable to the United States? What new concept do they want to have instead?

The official version states that "equal security" is not a comprehensible category. It is rather an "invention" of the Soviet Union, an uncalculable factor. One will never be able to come to terms on equal security. Therefore, it cannot form the basis of agreements. But "identity" in agreements is understandable and there is no need to prove it.

Nothing can be further from the truth than such assertions. To want to replace the principle of equal security with the fiction of a formal "identity" means to deliberately aim at basing disarmament agreements on inequality and advantages for one side.

Let us concretely study what is behind the talk about "identity." The answer is not difficult to find in the "new" American approach to the reduction of strategic weapons and in the notorious "zero option" for limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

For instance, the United States proposes to determine formally equal levels for individual, carefully selected components of the strategic armament of the USSR and the United States (intercontinental ballistic and submarine missiles). But the obviously indispensable parallel consideration of the overall ratio of all strategic weapon systems -- including those of which the United States has many more -- is to be prevented. The United States wants to continue to avoid the necessity of taking into account all corresponding factors which determine the strategic situation (nuclear arms of the NATO allies, many hundreds of forward-based nuclear arms systems of the United States and so on).

The reason for this attitude is one and the same: They want to achieve considerable military-strategic advantages by determining formal equal signs for selected systems of arms. For only when superficially viewed does it seem that a reduction of the warheads on intercontinental ballistic and submarine missiles by 1/3 as proposed by the United States, will result in the equal military strategic levels of the sides.

The reality is completely different. The United States basically proposes nothing else than that the USSR -- where 70 percent of the warheads are on land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles -- reduce the number of these systems to the level of the United States, where only 20 percent of the warheads are on intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Here an appearance of equality is created with unfair intentions. In reality, this mechanical equalization regarding the safeguarding of the security of the sides is producing the opposite effect -- obvious inequality. The so-called destabilizing factor, which the United States is now loudly propagating -- namely, a certain imbalance regarding an individual arms system, is an attempt to break through the overall parity in strategic weapons and to win military superiority.

Let us take another example. Only contrary to any logic can one assert that the development of medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the direct proximity to the socialist states, as well as the implmentation of large programs to expand nuclear armament, is a road to consolidating stability. Actually, this is a road to the arms race, to the growing danger of a nuclear war.

This is most clearly shown by the Pentagon's intention to equip all strategic systems and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to carry out a nuclear first strike even against strongly protected pinpoint targets. True, in Washington the attempt is made to deny this verbally, but the facts cannot be refuted.

One should assume that Washington will yet realize that both sides must be equally interested in a constructive solution to the nuclear arms problem, and that it would be a mistake to think that the USSR, for the sake of concluding an agreement, could accept any solution that would impair its legitimate security interests.

Only compliance with the principle of equality and equal security can pave the way to an agreement on disarmament. As the Soviet leadership has repeatedly declared, the USSR is ready to go part way to achieve such a solution. But to seek to compel the USSR to unilaterally disarm and to let the other side overtake it militarily and win one-sided advantages is unrealistic. Our country is capable of amply protecting its interests and the interests of its allies and friends.

REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S USSR VISIT

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD091728 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin today Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization Javier Perez de Cuellar, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko took part in the talks.

Leonid Brezhnev dwelled on the USSR's main foreign policy initiatives and noted that these initiatives are aimed at solution of the key problems of the present -- prevention of a nuclear war, termination of the arms race and disarmament, which is in line with the peaceful aims and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The Soviet Union, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, fundamentally turns down some powers' policy of preparations for a nuclear war, attainment of military superiority and the use of force at all in international affairs. That policy is the main source of the growth of tension in the world and heightened danger of war.

On his part Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed high appraisal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is invariably aimed, as he stressed, at strengthening peace and mutual understanding between nations. The U.N. secretary-general noted the exclusive importance of the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this being a striking evidence of the USSR's devotion to the cause of peace and a practical measure of lessening the threat of a nuclear war. The public opinion of the whole world, he said, firmly come out for disarmament, he said.

The pressing need of stepping up U.N. efforts in the main direction of its activity -- the maintenance of international peace and security was emphasized during the talks. The need of putting an end to the arms race, of coming over to real measures of disarmament has never before faced mankind so imperatively. The United Nations is bound to more actively promote attainment of practical results in this direction.

Anxiety over the existence of acute conflict situations in a number of areas of the world, including in the Middle East, was expressed. In this connection Leonid Brezhnev stressed the need of working towards comprehensive and fair Middle East settlement through the joint efforts of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Actually the whole world denounced Israel's criminal aggression against Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria. The world public opinion, he said, demands that the troops of the Israeli aggressors and the occupationists, the troops of wholesale killers and vandals, be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon to carry into effect the U.N. Security Council's resolution.

Also noted was the role of the United Nations Organization in rendering assistance to peoples' struggle for liquidation of all vestiges and manifestations of colonialism and neocolonialism, for restructuring international economic relations on a fair and equitable basis.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for efforts of the United Nations Organization, aimed at ensuring international security and developing cooperation between states in accordance with the provisions of the U.N. Charter.

Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy and Deputies of the U.N. Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, Vyacheslav Ustinov and Diego Cordovez took part in the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## Discussions With Gromyko

LD091422 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting today with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

They exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues pertaining to the present-day international situation.

Special emphasis was made on the fact that in the current, alarming international situation the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the mobilisation of the states' efforts to solve the most important problem of the times, that of preserving peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe, has become greater than at any time in the past.

Andrey Gromyko emphasised that the United Nations, acting in accordance with the aims and principles of its Charter, can and should facilitate in every way the implementation of practical steps towards removing the threat of nuclear war, above all the realisation of the United Nations decisions on arms control and disarmament.

The efforts of the United Nations' Security Council and General Assembly to eliminate the existing and prevent the emergence of new seats of international tension are also very important for reducing the military danger. It was from this standpoint that the situation in the Middle East, which has sharply exacerbated again as a result of Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon, and the situations in the south of Africa and a number of other regions were discussed during the conversation.

Javier Perez de Cuellar noted the Soviet Union's contribution to the resolution of key international problems and its active role in the United Nations' activity ever since this world organisation was formed.

Also today, Javier Perez de Cuellar visited the Tretyakov art gallery and the Pushkin fine arts museum.

## UN Group

LD100822 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit, met today members of the Soviet U.N. association. On behalf of the association's leadership he was greeted by Vladimir Trukhanovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

## De Cuellar Comments

LD091654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Interview granted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Moscow to "our special correspondent" -- recorded; date not specified; passage within quotation marks in English, followed by correspondent's translation in Russian]

[Text] "This is actually my fourth visit to you... to Moscow. The first time, I... the first time I spent 2 years in Moscow as ambassador of my country, and then I left. I came back on my way to...."

This is my fourth visit to Moscow. The first time I spent 2 years here as Peruvian ambassador, then I was here once in transit, and last year, as now, I came here as UN secretary general.

So I feel almost at home in Moscow. I have kept very pleasant impressions of the Soviet Union from the time I represented my country here. I had the opportunity to visit many union republics, and that was highly useful from all points of view. And it was from that time that close cultural, economic and scientific, technical relations became established between my country and the USSR.

From this visit I anticipate a very important exchange of views with the Soviet leaders. The Soviet Union, as is known, is not only a permanent member of the Security Council, but also one of the leading states in the UN Organization. And it is extremely important for me, as secretary general, to know the views and appraisal of the Soviet leadership concerning a whole series of international problems. And, as you know, there are more than enough problems in the world today.

DE CUELLAR'S REPORT ECHOES USSR INITIATIVE

LD080958 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports.

U.S. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed considering the expediency of a Security Council meeting "at the highest possible level" to discuss ways to strengthen the system of collective international security and to increase the role of the international community in settling conflicts.

The proposal, contained in the U.N. secretary general's annual report on the organisation's activity which was published here today, directly echoes the well-known initiative of the Soviet Union. As is known, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress that "it would be useful to convene a special meeting of the Security Council with the participation of the highest leaders of the council member states, to look for ways to improve the international climate and prevent war."

Javier Perez de Cuellar said the outgoing year has been characterised by a disquieting series of international crises and deadlocks over a number of international problems. The report emphasizes that people of the world today live under the token of frightening and unprecedented phenomenon. Such an amount of nuclear weapons has been accumulated at the peak of world might that they are enough to destroy life on earth. Hardly anything would survive after such a catastrophe.

The U.N. secretary general pointed out that the danger connected with the huge amount of the stockpiled conventional weapons. This year the world witnessed the horrific action of some of those types of weapons. Such weapons now, unlike those in the past, have a tremendous destructive power and are really used.

The wide use of such barbarous types of U.S.-made weapons as phosphorous and cluster bombs by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon is meant. The invaders' crimes have evoked the wrath and indignation of the world community of nations.

In the opinion Javier Perez de Cuellar, it is an urgent task to revive the Charter-provided conception of collective actions in the interests of ensuring peace and security so as to broaden U.N. resources in the accomplishment of its principal tasks. He recalled that it was precisely the lack of such a system that was one of the factors that led to World War Two. The U.N. secretary general is urging the community of nations and first of all the U.N. Security Council to take prompt and resolute actions in the event of outbreak of crises.

Serious concern of the U.N. secretary general is caused by the circumstance that the resources of the United Nations Organization, particularly those of the U.N. Security Council, as a forum for negotiations on urgent international problems are insufficiently realised or used. As an example he pointed to the Middle East as possibly the biggest international problem. Javier Perez de Cuellar stresses that it is utterly necessary that all the sides concerned participate in serious negotiations on various aspects of the problem at an earliest date.

However, this appeal by the U.N. secretary general enters into direct contradiction with the approach of the United States which overtly tries to debar the UNO from settling the Middle East problem and in point of fact to ensure full freedom of action for itself and its client -- Israel -- in the pursuance of an agressive course in that explosive part of the world.

FREIGHTER LEAVES SCOTLAND WITH PIPELINE TURBINES

LD091632 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] London September 9 TASS -- The Soviet ship Stakhanovets Yermolenko sailed from Glasgow today with British-made equipment for the pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. The equipment, six turbines, was manufactured by John Brown Engineering, which, on instructions from the British Government, decided to fulfil the corresponding Soviet order despite Washington's campaign of blackmail and intimidation designed to frustrate the participation of West European countries in this project.

EXPERIMENTAL TUBE-WELDING USED ON GAS PIPELINE

LD090852 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- The gas trunkline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod is not only a major project, it is also a huge testrange where new techniques, supplied by Soviet industry, are checked in difficult field conditions.

PRAVDA reports today that an experimental tube-welding semistationary base is being tried at the Chuvash sector.

Over 15 kilometres of tubes have already been welded at the new base, the newspaper writes.

A shift there is made up of only seven men, as against 16 at conventional facilities. The steep increase in labour efficiency is achieved through automatisation. Even the very intricate so-called "root seam" is welded automatically. After making the "root seam", the automatic device simultaneously welds the outside and inside layers. Two-sided welding is a novelty used for the first time ever. The men work in good, one can even say comfortable conditions, for they are always under cover and are not affected by rain or frost.

'EASING' OF U.S. SANCTIONS ELICITS SKEPTICISM

LD091504 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The Reagan administration has made half a step back on the issue of "sanctions" against foreign firms cooperating with the Soviet Union in the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, but has not given up its strategic objective of undermining the international economic cooperation between the two different social systems. This conclusion stems from a report on a certain easing of measures taken by the Washington administration against the company Dresser France.

One can but agree with the opinion expressed by the French L'HUMANITE, which points out today that "after declaring 'sanctions' against the European firms, which are 'violating' the embargo on the supplies of equipment for the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, it looks like President Reagan began to think more on that matter, as the way of exacerbation of tensions has brought nothing to him so far. The governments of the countries, which concluded contracts with the Soviet Union, have not been intimidated."

It must be noted at the same time that the USA continues demanding from its allies that they find some other means in order to create difficulties for the Soviet economy.

It is apt to recall in this connection that the attempts to put an end to socialism by means of an economic blockade were more than once made in the past, and invariably ended in a fiasco. Let us recall the first post-revolutionary years, when direct military intervention against the young Soviet republic was succeeded with an economic blockade. We were boycotted, denied recognition, encircled with a "sanitary cordon". An attempt was made to stifle us with the bony hand of hunger. But that was all in vain.

The calculations of the cold warriors have also suffered a failure. In 1948-1952 U.S. exports to the European socialist countries declined from 123 to one million dollars. Barriers were put up for the traffic of goods also in the opposite direction. But what came of it? That policy proved to be detrimental to the capitalist states themselves, while the socialist community, which originated after the Second World War, was gaining in strength.

At last, already after Helsinki when it seemed that an end had been put to cold war, Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, decided to use again trade and economic relations as a weapon for the attainment of his political objectives. He is responsible for the notorious "embargo" on grain sales to the Soviet Union. And again the loser was not so much the USSR as the compatriots of the U.S. president, who, for that matter, did not forget that miscalculation, among others, when they came to the polls during the next presidential elections.

The new President was in a hurry to cancel the grain "embargo", but at once invented other forms of bringing economic pressure to bear on the USSR and its allies. But he would be well-advised to heed the opinion of his fellow in the party, former U.S. President Richard Nixon, who, though being a no lesser anti-communist than President Reagan, could, nevertheless, soberly assess the real balance of forces and realize that it is possible to speak with the socialist world only on an equal footing, by no means using the language of diktat.

Richard Nixon warned in his article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the attempts to stifle Russia economically were a failure, when the Communists came to power, that is when they faced by far more difficult problems, and that it would come to nothing this time again. Noting the deep-going principled differences between the capitalist and socialist states on fundamental issues, the former Republican president reminds at the same time that the only possible policy under these conditions is to maintain a dialogue between them. We may describe it as peaceful competition, he writes. We may describe it as struggle with the use of nonmilitary methods. We may describe it as detente. But however we may describe it, it is better than fruitless confrontation or a nuclear conflict.

It is hard to say whether Mr Reagan will heed the sober advice of one of his predecessors. At any rate, the Soviet Union has not and will not appear as a suppliant in its relations with the West. We are for equal and mutually beneficial relations with all countries, and those who do not wish such relations have only themselves to blame.

NATO COMMANDER'S 'FALSE ACCUSATIONS' SCORED

PM081007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov "rejoinder": "With the Impudence of a Martinent"]

[Text] Brussels, September -- B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO allied forces, Europe, has taken up and is wielding a hammer. This was the precise impression this U.S. general gave at a press conference held in Naples in connection with the start of the latest NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean, codenamed Autumn Forge.

It is no accident that Rogers has taken hold of a hammer. First, by thundering out false accusations against the USSR he was again trying to drown the increasing West European protests against the buildup of NATO militarist preparations. Second, the NATO commander in chief is determined to extort West European agreement to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil.

With a martinet's impudence he essentially demanded that Belgium and the Netherlands hurry to agree on the deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles as envisaged by the well-known NATO decision. The democratic public in both countries rightly assessed Roger's remark as overt interference in their affairs. What is more, it was undertaken not long before the 8 September Netherlands parliamentary election. That NATO decision is the election campaign's main foreign policy theme.

The NATO "forge" is now trying especially hard to turn the West Europeans into obedient performers of the Pentagon's schemes and tin soldiers for the "limited" or "protracted" wars contemplated by the United States.

However, the Belgians, Dutch and other West European peoples are by no means willing to march to the commands of Rogers brandishing his hammer.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WESTERN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

LD080718 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Amphibious operations are one of the main traditional forms of using in aggressive purposes of armed forces of imperialist powers, particularly the United States and Britain, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. This traditional form, the newspaper points out, stems above all from the colonialist, hegemonistic policy, which was conducted in the past and is being conducted now by American and British imperialism. American imperialism now aspires for world domination, while British imperialism undertakes desperate attempts to preserve the remains of former colonial possessions. Such an aggressive policy was conducted and is conducted primarily through the use of marines and ships. These amphibious operations are aimed at enslaving other peoples.

The development of amphibious forces and operations took place in the post-war time considering the aspiration of U.S. imperialism for world domination, development of military equipment and also the experience of the Second World War, the newspaper points out.

Amphibious forces are the advanced assault squad of imperialism in conducting the policy of threats and interference into other countries' affairs, suppressing peoples' liberation struggle, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. But -- and this is admitted by Western military specialists -- interventionists manage to cope with the tasks set to them only when they do not meet befitting resistance in the course of aggressive actions against small countries, which are not ready for stubborn defence for that reason or other. That was the case in the past when American Marines invaded the Dominican Republic, Panama, Nicaragua, etc.

"Quite a different result had, for instance, the U.S. aggression against Vietnam," the newspaper writes. "Not only amphibious forces, but also all half a million strong U.S. interventionist army proved to be unable to break the will of the heroic Vietnamese people, was given a resolute rebuff. That object-lesson to the aggressor till now inspires other peoples for the struggle for freedom and independence."

WESTERN CREDIT POLICIES VIEWED AT TORONTO MEETING

U.S. Criticized

LD091342 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent M. Beglov reports:

The United States was strongly criticised at the annual conference in Toronto, Canada, of the two leading credit organisations of the West: the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Commenting on the heated debates at the conference, THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasises that the majority of the participants in the session are extremely critical of the position of the Reagan administration on the widest range of main economic problems.

Particular dissatisfaction of the developing countries has been aroused by the attempts of Washington, which largely controls the activity of the IMF and the World Bank, to impose indeed predatory terms on loans granted to young states. According to the AP agency it is precisely this question that was the main source of conflicts at the session.

The representatives of developing countries unanimously declare, AP emphasises, that the terms on which the IMF grants loans are too tough and reflect the unwillingness of the United States and other Western countries to recognise the fact that it is precisely they that are to blame for the grave economic situation of underdeveloped countries.

Thus, the United States secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, in defiance of an earlier United States commitment, categorically objected to the adoption of decisions at the session on increasing the contributions by industrially developed countries to the IMF and, moreover, advocated their reduction.

This position of the American administration was not supported even by their closest allies which, according to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR resolved to pursue their financial policy in the IMF and World Bank independent of American actions.

In this context THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasises that the majority of participants in the conference believe that it is precisely the Reagan administration that bears the responsibility for the crisis in the capitalist world.

## Capitalism's Discrimination

LD092042 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Here's a report from Toronto, where finance ministers, bankers, experts from capitalist nations and representatives of many developing countries have got together to discuss economic issues.

All participants seem to be depressed. Practically every speaker has complained about growing difficulties in his country and the general unfavorable situation in the world economy. They have said that the United States, Japan and West European powers are having the worst time since World War II. The shadow of the Great Depression of the thirties, when the capitalist system was shaken to its foundation, is growing ever darker. Like then, industrial growth in the capitalist world is coming close to zero. International trade has come to a standstill, inflation is galloping, the number of jobless in industrialized nations is approaching 30 million. Leading capitalist powers, primarily the United States, are trying to shift the burden of difficulties on the developing countries.

Representatives of the Third World at the Toronto conference say this is done through unfair trade policies, extortionate conditions of granting credits and the use of so-called aid to control economic development. They reported the following figures: Direct private investments of the United States in Asia, Africa and Latin America exceed $50 billion; monopolies get $5 back from each dollar invested. An ever-increasing share of the currency young states get from their exports is spent on paying back foreign debts that will reach almost $600 billion this year. Those countries will have to pay the United States and its accomplices in robbery almost $120 billion as interest alone.

In his speech in Toronto Secretary Donald Regan made it clear that Washington's policy in the Third World would not change and that developing nations should tighten their belts. In its attempt to overcome the slump, the United States does not spare its allies either. It tries to benefit from the fact that this day 70 percent of international trade in general, and almost the entire trade of raw materials, is conducted in dollars. More and more often it introduces protectionist barriers against other countries and artificially holds back the growth of international trade. Despite its assurances of loyalty to a free market economy the Reagan administration has increased import quotas on textiles, introduced quotas on sugar and Japanese cars, and put up barriers to West European steel. The deficit of Common Market members in their trade with the United States is expected to reach $25 billion this year.

Washington is trampling on the rules of international trade and trying to impose on its allies a policy of curtailing trade and economic contacts with socialist nations in a bid to weaken its competitors and make them lose thousands of millions of dollars. The economic conference in Toronto has proved that Western strategists are unable to find a way out of the deep economic slump. THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the future looks gloomy, and that expresses the disbelief of many people in the possibility of changes for the better after the conference in Toronto.

Communique Issued

LD042154 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 5 TASS -- A conference of the "group 24" -- finance ministers of a number of countries representing the interests of 126 young developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America was held in Toronto on the eve of a joint conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that opens there on Monday. The communique they have issued stressed that the entire international commercial and financial system might collapse as a result of the present negative trends in the world economy.

Suggesting to formulate a new programme of "envigoration of the world economy for the stimulation of non-inflationary growth of both industrialized and developing countries" the "group 24" demanded that the United States and its Western partners sharply cut the unproductive military spending that made up last year alone a huge sum of 550 billion dollars, channel these funds for the needs of development, remove protectionist barriers in trade and take other measures of economic character.

KOSTANDOV ATTENDS MOSCOW CHEMISTRY EXHIBITION

PM081345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "All the World's Chemistry"]

[Text] The potential of modern chemistry is truly boundless. There is no sphere of the national economy which does not use materials and processes created by the sector in close collaboration with the science. Its recent achievements are convincingly described by the "Chemistry-82" international exhibition which opened in Moscow on 2 September.

The capital's largest exhibition complexes -- on Krasnaya Presnya and in Sokolniki Park -- have hospitably made pavilions available for items with the trade marks of almost 1,000 enterprises and firms in 27 countries. This is the first time that such a representative international review has been held in our country.

It is no accident that the capital of the USSR has been chosen as its venue. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the current 5-year plan the chemical industry is being developed at preferential rates, creating a reliable basis for the technical progress at all sectors of the natinal economy.

L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who opened the exhibition, wished the participants in the review fruitful work.

YEGOROV ON REAGAN 'NATIONAL RENEWAL' SPEECH

LD092130 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

President Reagan today announced a new crusade, this time for "national renewal". Delivering a speech at Kansas State University, in Manhattan, he stated that the American people were "hungry for spiritual revival" and stressed the need for renewing the belief in moral values. According to the President, one of the main moments of spiritual revival should be resumption of prayers at American schools, though the Supreme Court of the United States decreed that that was contrary to the Constitution of the country. Reagan called upon the Congress to pass a special amendment to the Constitution that would guarantee resumption of prayers at schools.

Reagan's call for "national renewal" pursues not only internal political aims. It is obviously aimed at ideological substantiation of the United States' claims for world domination. It is not accidental that the President spoke in high-flown terms about the role that the United States is allegedly bound to play in this world, full of "hatred, economic crises and political tension", but he forgot to mention in saying so that the imperialist policy of the United States itself is mainly responsible for such a situation.

Reagan spoke most sarcastically about critics of the policy of his administration, accusing them of infecting the younger generation with "negativism".

The President strongly criticised the leadership of the Democratic Party for delaying, as he said, the adoption by the House of Representatives of the amendment to the Constitution on the obligatory balancing of the budget. That amendment is known to be yet another political trick on the part of the administration. Its aim is to divert the attention of the Americans from the tremendous deficit of the present-day budgets, caused primarily by exorbitant military expenditures.

The President made his speech at one of the leading agricultural states of the country, the farmers of which are now in a dire plight as a result of the soaring prices of machinery, fuel and fertilizers and the dropping prices of farm products. Therefore he could not but touch though casually upon their grievous plight. The American farmers, he admitted, were hurt badly and still have not recovered from the disruption their markets suffered from the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The President promised in this connection to intensify American efforts to open agricultural markets of other capitalist countries.

ZUBKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. 'WAR FOR RESOURCES'

LD100918 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1810 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The war for resources is one more war that is being mentioned more frequently and more persistently in Washington. Scientists, industrialists, diplomats, representatives of the Pentagon and other officials are studying and discussing various aspects of American policy in the field of strategic raw materials. But what is the nature of the problem?

The United States must import much of its raw materials. According to official figures, American industry requires the importation of 27 strategic minerals. Mica and strontium are imported, 99 percent of the manganese and cobalt, 92 percent of the tin, mercury and nickel must be imported. Thus, it is understandable that the United States is trying to ensure a full and uninterrupted supply of the raw materials it needs. To this end, it is preparing a comprehensive doctrine of war for resources. This doctrine does not include the principles of cooperation, business relations, or mutually profitable trade. That would have been much to natural and logical. American strategy and tactics in this case, too, provides for the use of force, pressure and interference. Here we have the usual selection of Washington's political master keys.

Military measures are being taken to ensure the important minerals, notes the magazine AFRICA REPORT, published in New York. These measures involve an increase in U.S. military expenditures, pressure on NATO members and Japan, the use of bases in the Persian Gulf region, the dispatch of warships to the Indian Ocean, as well as the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force. The regions from which the United States is importing the necessary raw materials are being declared zones of vital interest to the United States. And the Soviet Union is being accused of seeking to block American access to the strategically important mineral resources.

The war for resources is under way. To convince one of this, it is sufficient to remember how the United States is supporting the racist regime in the south of Africa. The South African Republic is the largest supplier of platinum, ferromanganese and chromium to the United States, and unashamedly Washington says that this is one of the reasons why the racist regime in Pretoria has to be supported.

Unstable regimes -- Washington's term -- may create all sorts of obstacles in the supply of raw materials. From Pretoria there will be no dirty tricks according to U.S. politicians.

Here is another example: Zaire is America's main supplier of cobalt. The authors of the book "Trends in the Field of World Raw Material Reserves and the Problems Connected With Supplying Them to the United States" advocate the legitimacy of military intervention in the affairs of peace-loving developing countries and recall in this connection the 1978 events in the cobalt-rich Shaba Province of Zaire, where troops were landed to reestablish the control of the central government loyal to the West.

It must be said that the United States itself is far from being poor in mineral resources. But up to now it has preferred to refrain from exploiting them. These resources are viewed as important strategic reserves. In addition, their exploitation requires fairly large capital investment, and it is cheaper to obtain raw materials from developing countries. Washington prefers to steal or forcibly acquire others' property in its war for resources.

## PRAVDA REPORTS U.S.-SOVIET JOURNALISTS' FORUM

PM081047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy and A. Tolkunov: "Journalists' Meeting"]

[Text] New London (New Hampshire), 4 Sep -- The well-known political figure and historian G. Kennan addressed the participants of a meeting of Soviet and U.S. journalists organized by the New England Society of Newspaper Editors and called for concrete steps to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and to improve mutual relations between the countries. The theme of the meeting was the urgent need to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to improve Soviet-American relations. Delegates noted the responsibility of journalists in the present difficult period of exacerbation of the international situation and their duty to provide honest and thoughtful coverage of problems of war and peace and the peoples' struggle against militarist preparations.

R. Estabrook, chief editor of the LAKEVILLE JOURNAL, sharply criticized the authors of the plans for "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war. He scoffed at the assertions by certain representatives of the Reagan administration that such wars can be survived and even won. He said it was militarist statements of that kind and the White House's irresponsible policy that gave rise to the nationwide movement for a freeze on nuclear arsenals -- a movement well established in New England.

N. Monsarrat, president of the New England Society of Newspaper Editors, advocated the continuation of constructive dialogue between Soviet and U.S. journalists, which would contribute to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

"We have always advocated and will continue to advocate such a dialogue," said Ya.A. Lomko, deputy chairman of the USSR Journalists Union Board and head of the Soviet delegation. He told the U.S. colleagues about the big part played by the Soviet press in propagandizing the ideas of peace and cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples in the struggle against the nuclear arms race.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON RENAMING OF USICA

PM081335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 5

[V. Ovchinnokov "Rejoinder": "WIA and CIA"]

[Text] It is said that Washington spent a long time puzzling over the best name for the chief U.S. foreign policy propaganda organ, and that the "Washington intercommunication agency" was initially preferred among the many alternatives. But then it was suddenly realized that its abbreviation -- WIA was too similar to another much more common one -- CIA. And this would allegedly confuse those for whom U.S. propaganda is intended.

I must confess that all the above mentioned is fiction, but there follows a real fact that is just as curious.

President Reagan has just signed a decree to change the name of the International Communications Agency to the United States Information Agency. Why was it necessary to give Washington's chief foreign policy propaganda organ a different title? As the official press release notes, this was done because the abbreviation of its previous name -- ICA -- was often confused abroad with CIA (that is, it had the same letters, but in a different order, as the Central Intelligence Agency).

Is it just a question of the name? If ICA was associated so often with CIA, this was not because of the phonetic similarity but because of the similarity of their actions. For the psychological subversion that radio stations such as VOA, for example, carry out is merely a component of the secret warfare which the CIA conducts either directly or indirectly.

PAKISTAN'S NAIK HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTSEV

BK091612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The second round of talks between the Pakistani delegation led by Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik and the Soviet officials is being held in Moscow today. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, citing Pakistani sources, has reported that during the talks between the Pakistan foreign secretary and Soviet First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Viktor Maltsev yesterday, views were exchanged on other matters in addition to reaching a settlement on the Afghanistan issue.

INDIAN MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

BK080107 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are to expand collaboration in irrigation. Minister for Irrigation Kedar Pandey said this in Moscow today after discussions with Soviet Minister for Land Reclamation and Water Conservation Nikolay Vasilyev. The two sides are working on a protocol which will cover geophysical investigation of dam sites, rock mechanics and the ecological effects of irrigational projects.

Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov in a special gesture received Pandey and members of the Indian delegation at the Kremlin last night.

DRA GOVERNMENT PRAISED AS DEFENDER OF ISLAM

GF091509 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Defending Islam in Afghanistan and Who Is Against It?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are endeavoring to convince the people that they are supposedly defending Islam against the atheist government of Afghanistan. However, as the months have passed, we have observed that the number of those who have been convinced by such lies both in and outside the borders of Afghanistan is very small. In fact, the larger toiling Muslim circles of Afghanistan have become more assured that the government, which the (?rebels) have described as atheist, has been doing everything possible to create the necessary conditions for the Afghan Muslims to enable them to abide by all Islamic laws without any obstacles at all. Consequently, the liars, who disguise themselves as defenders of Islam, continue to struggle against populist sovereignty and to (?commit) the most serious crimes against Islam.

One of the clauses of the DRA Constitution reads as follows: respect for and safeguarding of the sacred religion of Islam is provided for in Democratic Afghanistan. All Muslims are provided with the opportunity to hold Islamic religious ceremonies in complete freedom. The state will extend aid and support to the [word indistinct] and the clergymen to enable them to fulfill their national obligations and duties.

This stand of the PDPA and the populist government was reconfirmed for the second time during the PDPA national congress last spring. In fact, it was pointed out during this congress that the PDPA and the DRA Government, bearing in mind the principles and objectives of the April Revolution, regard all the rights and liberties of the ulema and patriotic Muslims in the DRA as (?natural) rights. The state fully supports the activities of all religious administrations, religious scholars and believers related to religious matters.

Adhering to this line, the DRA Government is extending aid to Muslim [word indistinct] on a large scale in the (?construction) and repair of (?shrines). In this respect, it will be recalled that only last year, over 29 mosques and shrines were constructed in Afghanistan with the support of the state. The state has also undertaken to meet the expenses required for keeping religious officials in all corners of Afghanistan. A total of 25 million Afghanis was paid for religious officials as [words indistinct]. The state is allocating millions of Afghanis for the purpose of repairing mosques and for providing them with fuel. A total of 5 million Afghanis was spent for repairing the mosques damaged by the counterrevolutionaries last year. Meanwhile, it will be recalled that the Muslims of the world will presently begin their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. [passage indistinct] However, over 6,000 Afghan pilgrims will visit Mecca. According to the directorate of Islamic affairs of the DRA Council of Ministers, the state is providing significant support for each and every pilgrim visiting Mecca. The state does not help clergymen alone. It also makes opportunities available for the representatives of the wider circles of the masses to participate in the ceremony.

The patriotic clergymen and the wide strata of the toiling Muslim masses of Afghanistan highly appreciate the policy pursued by the populist government. Seyyed Afghani, chairman of the DRA Supreme Council of ulema and clergymen and widely acclaimed religious scholar of Afghanistan, has said: The first principle of the sacred religion of Islam states that [words indistinct]. It categorically (?prohibits) the killing of Muslims. Furthermore, it applauds the development of the Muslim people. All this constitutes [words indistinct] of the policy the PDPA pursues regarding the Muslims of Afghanistan. On the other hand, the policy of the leaders of the Dragons (Ejdarlar) is causing indignation in the wide circles of patriotic clergymen and among the toiling Muslims of the DRA. In fact, (?complete falseness is the nature) of their policy. This policy is one of total disrespect and [word indistinct] toward religion. It will be recalled that they have been blasting mosques and shrines or setting fire to such sacred sites. For example, in the course of 4 years, these people have destroyed about 100 mosques. Furthermore, they are trying to blast and destroy the widely acclaimed Roza Sharif [sacred tomb] in Mazar-e Sharif.

The counterrevolutionaries have also been killing clergymen. To date, they have killed numerous mullahs and members of the ulema who had strong influence throughout the country. They have also organized (?moves) to attack the Koran, which is sacred to everyone who believes in Islam. For example, they recently set fire to the state printing house in Balkh. A total of 2,400 Korans and hundreds of spiritual books were stored in that printing house for binding. The destruction of these sacred books has infuriated the people of the region.

It has been established as an indisputable fact that the Dragons (Ejdarlar) are not resorting to such savagery on their own. Their activities constitute a tactic plotted by their patrons -- that is to say by Washington and Beijing, which are the most bitter enemies of Islam. According to the revelations of Amanullah, who once fled to Pakistan after being deceived by the false propaganda of the enemies and who was later attracted to a school in which harmful elements were trained to be sent into Afghanistan, the U.S. and Chinese instructors of this school recommended in particular that their students first destroy mosques and kill mullahs in the DRA before doing anything else. The responsibility for such crimes would then be placed on the DRA Government. Thus, they would succeed in disrupting the government's relations with the toiling masses.

It is obvious that currently, the Dragons (Ejdarlar) are meeting with difficulty in carrying out such conspiracies. The toiling masses in the DRA are gradually becoming more aware that the people's state is the main guardian of their rights and prosperity. It is also the main defender of stability in worship (ibadet istikrari) and the religion of Islam. As for the question of the Dragons (Ejdarlar), the masses are determined in their stand. Sayyed Afghani, while referring to such people, has said: They are not the defenders of Islam. On the contrary, they are ruffians and murderers. They are the bitter enemies of Islam.

USTINOV MESSAGE TO SRV COUNTERPART REPORTED

PM091335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and the servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army fraternal combat greetings and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the SRV's national holiday.

The formation of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia marked a radical turning point in the destiny of the Vietnamese people. The working people and servicemen of Vietnam, under the leadership of the Communist Party, defended with honor their motherland's liberty and independence in the courageous struggle against the colonialists and imperialist aggressors and effected profound political and socio-economic transformations.

Soviet people and army and navy servicemen are sincerely gladdened by the Vietnamese people's achievements in building socialism and are confident that the SRV, in close cooperation with the socialist community countries, will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening socialism and ensuring peace in Southeast Asia.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Vietnamese servicemen new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress and in strengthening the defense capability of Socialist Vietnam.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union, D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

SRV CP DELEGATION MEETS WITH KUNAYEV, KAPITONOV

PM031421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by Tran Kien, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VCP Central Committee Party Control Committee, was in the Soviet Union 20 through 30 August under the plan for CPSU-VCP interparty ties.

The Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the Party commissions of local party organs. They had meetings and talks with the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the Kazkah CP Central Committee, Moscow party Obkom and a number of primary party organizations.

The delegation had a meeting with D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

On 30 August, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the VCP Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation and had a warm, friendly talk with them, with the participation of I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

SRV'S ECONOMIC SUCCESSES, PROSPECTS NOTED

PM081205 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36, Sep 82, Signed to Press 30 Aug 82 p 20

[Ye. Pavlov article: "Vietnam: 5-Year Plan in Action"]

[Excerpt] Addressing the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Congress on the Vietnamese revolution's victories, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, stressed that they were "inseparable from the Soviet Union's comprehensive cooperation and active assistance, the special cohesion with Laos and Kampuchea, the sincere support of other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the forces of revolution and peace throughout the world."

The congress documents stress the need to profit from the valuable assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and to fulfill one's own obligations, guided by the principle of mutual benefit and avoiding irresponsibility and dependence on others. In accordance with its real conditions and potential the country has been set the task of participating actively in the international division of labor and in production specialization and coproduction within the CEMA framework.

The fruits of the close, multifaceted Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation can be found in practically all spheres of the SRV's national economy. The Soviet Union supplies Vietnam with goods of vital importance to it, including petroleum products, metals, fertilizers, motor vehicles, machine tools and equipment, and provides great assistance in the restoration and reconstruction of old and the construction of new important national economic installations.

About 200 diverse national economic installations have already been built in Vietnam with the USSR's technical assistance, and dozens of new plants, factories and power stations are under construction. They include such giants as the 2 million-kilowatt Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station, the Pha Lai thermal power station, coal mines, transport enterprises and so forth. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise to open up oil and gas deposits is continuing its work on the SRV's southern continental shelf. In a short time the derricks will be rising off Vietnam's shores.

The training of national cadres is actively under way. Over 600,000 experts for various sectors of the SRV national economy, including about 13,000 with higher education, have been trained in past years in Soviet academic institutions. In the current year 4,600 Vietnamese students are studying at 150 VUZes in 33 Soviet cities. In addition, thousands of young men and women have come to the Soviet Union from Vietnam to acquire various work skills at Soviet enterprises.

Relying on cooperation with the socialist countries, Vietnam is building up its export potential from year to year by increasing deliveries of national output both in payment for assistance and on a commercial basis. In particular, in the first half of this year SRV deliveries to the Soviet Union rose from R64 million to R86 million in comparison with the same period last year.

The Vietnamese people, overcoming considerable difficulties, are waging an energetic struggle for the successful fulfillment of the large and complex tasks outlined by the party. The Vietnamese people's successes in all spheres of economic and cultural building, achieved with the socialist community countries' broad and active assistance, are promoting the further growth of the SRV's prestige in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS

LD081908 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have cordially congratulated Bulgarian leaders Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov on the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

"The Soviet Communists and all Soviet people," they said in a congratulatory telegram, "note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, based on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, deepen, grow stronger and become closer and more diversified with every passing year. We will continue in the future too to make every effort to develop even further the time-tested relations with our faithful friend and ally -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria and strengthen them for the good of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace."

The telegram said that action "in close unity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries the PRB - an active member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance - consistently maintains a peaceful foreign policy and works to improve the international situation and enhance world peace. It deservedly enjoys a high international prestige."

TASS CITES PAP ON AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVAL IN WARSAW

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw September 9 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived here today for a friendly visit, PAP news agency reported. He was welcomed at the Warsaw airport by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

TASS CITES PAP REPORT ON KOR MEMBERS' ARREST

LD091910 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw September 9 TASS -- Judicial authorities have begun the examination of the cases of persons arrested in connection with provocative actions on August 31, PAP news agency reported. It said that this is a serious warning to those who organised them that the authorities will not tolerate law offenders.

During the investigation of the anti-government activities of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary organisation KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] Kuron, Michnik, Litynsky and Wujec were arrested. They were charged with committing crimes aimed at preparing the forcible overthrow of the state system existing in the Polish People's Republic.

Other KOS-KOR leaders hiding in the underground have also been declared wanted.

## HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES APPRAISED

LD040408 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] We bring you a dispatch from Budapest about the social and economic development of Hungary. Hungary is a small country. It has a population of about 11 million. Nor is it rich in mineral resources. Therefore, a big role in its economy is played by foreign trade, which accounts for a big part of the national income. And that is constantly stressed by the local press when analyzing the present situation on the world market and the difficulties the Hungarian economy has to experience because of that situation. The country's economic contacts were also affected by the worsening of the general international situation because of the U.S. administration. In such conditions, the press says, it is especially important to promote cooperation with socialist countries and first of all with the Soviet Union. Only recently Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary Jozsef Marjai said that this was a necessary and irreplaceable factor of the country's advancement.

The capitalist propaganda tries to attribute the changes in Hungary to anything but socialism and the planned economy. The Hungarian newspaper, NEPSZABDSAG, pointed out in that connection that there has been neither a miracle nor a weakening of the planned economy. Hungary's achievements were made on the way of a planned socialist economy and through a constant improvement of that economy.

## USSR, ROMANIA SIGN NUCLEAR POWERPLANT AGREEMENT

LD092052 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- The nuclear industry became another area of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation when the two countries signed an intergovernmental agreement on the joint building of a major nuclear power plant in the Socialist Republic of Romania here today. The agreement was signed by Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of Romanta's State Committee for Nuclear Power Development.

The capacity of the nuclear power plant's first stage will be one million kilowatts. Later the station's capacity will be brought up to three million kilowatts. The Soviet Union will supply the project with three one-million-kw power-generating sets with water-moderated reactors of the VVER-1000 type.

Soviet organizations will perform design work in a volume coordinated with Romanian organizations, supervise and provide the necessary consultations during the building effort, assemble and install the Soviet-delivered equipment, and supervise the adjustment of mounted equipment and the placing of the nuclear power plant into service.

The joint building of another nuclear power plant in Romania will be a new, important step in developing Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation, Vitaliy Morozov said in a speech after the signing of the agreement. This project is a practical step in implementing the 1979 agreement on multilateral international specialization, the integrated production and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants in the period between 1981 and 1990, which was signed within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

SCHMIDT'S 9 SEP BUNDESTAG ADDRESS REPORTED

LD091630 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 9 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt addressed the Bundestag with a state of the nation address today, in which he touched upon a wide range of his country's foreign and home policies as well as the international situation.

After expressing concern at the aggravation of international tension, Helmut Schmidt emphasised: Frankness, trust and talks form the basis of peace. Without agreements, especially those in the field of disarmament, there can be no durable security in East-West relations. Weapons alone cannot ensure a durable peace. Security cannot result just from arithmetic calculations. Concern is growing in many countries over the threat to peace. The demand to enforce disarmament and ensure peace is made in most different forms.

The head of the West German Government stressed the important role of the Helsinki Final Act for developing relations between states with different social systems. The process started by the Helsinki conference, he said, still constitutes an essential instrument for determining East-West relations. "Without the Helsinki accords East-West relations would be worse than they are. Europeans have drawn appreciable benefits from this system of accords," Helmut Schmidt said.

The West German chancellor noted the fruitful nature of the "Ostpolitik", which the ruling coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party have pursued over the past decade. In order to maintain this policy it is essential to continue holding talks and concluding relevant agreements also in the future, he said.

The West German Chancellor also noted the positive role of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin in implementing the policy of detente.

He criticised attempts to overcome conflicts by way of discriminatory economic measures, which, as is known, the Reagan administration has been imposing on its allies in a bid to wreck mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between Western Europe and the USSR. "The FRG Government," Helmut Schmidt declared, "will continue to oppose this process."

The chancellor admitted that broad public circles and the West German population are seriously alarmed at the continued arms race. But, contradicting generally known facts, Helmut Schmidt attempted again to exonerate NATO's dangerous nuclear-missile decisions. When doing this, he extolled the military power of NATO and the West German Bundeswehr which, he said, numbered 500,000 well-trained officers and men and whose numerical strength could be more than doubled.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that, while making a report on the foreign policy of and the political situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt deemed it possible to give all kinds of appraisals and recommendations concerning the policy of a sovereign socialist state -- the German Democratic Republic.

At the same time the chancellor clearly preferred to side-step sensitive issues when speaking about the political and economic situation in his own country. While acknowledging the existence of such social evils as mass unemployment, constant inflation and the lack of prospects for the young generation, Helmut Schmidt "excused" this by saying the situation in other Western countries is even worse.

The head of the West German Government dwelt on such an acute problem for the FRG as serious differences between the partners in the ruling coalition and the striving of the opposition bloc CSU-CDU to secure the resignation of the SPD-FDP government.

Helmut Schmidt said that the parliamentary opposition still has no constructive program for steering the country out of its social and economic difficulties. He urged his party's partners in the government coalition -- the Free Democrats -- to end endless disputes which, in his words, cannot lead to the resolution of the country's pressing problems and are damaging to its prestige abroad.

After the chancellor's speech in the Bundestag there took place debates there concerning it.

PENCHENKO COMMENTS ON NETHERLANDS ELECTION RESULTS

LD092032 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Igor Penchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] In The Netherlands the Labor Party has won the early parliamentary election, taking almost one-third of the seats in the Second Chamber, more than any other party. Radio Moscow's Igor Penchenko elaborates:

Analysts agree that in a large measure the success of the Labor Party hinges on its attitude to the deployment of new generation American nuclear missiles in the country. It's an issue much discussed, as you know. In its election campaign the Labor Party said an emphatic "no" to the missiles. Its leader, Joop den Uyl, stressed a compromise was out of the question. The Labor Party was strongly opposed to NATO's plans.

So it was the first referendum of sorts on the issue of American missiles in foreign territories. Those objecting to the deployment have definitely achieved success; this fact is very significant. About a year ago the news media of Washington and NATO claimed that those in the antiwar and antimissile movements were a mere handful of pacifists, but today these movements are described as a key factor of political life in West Europe and elsewhere, a force which political parties and governments cannot but reckon with.

But NATO's armchair strategists keep ignoring the strong wishes of antimissile campaigners. With the Atlantic partners' consent, the U.S. administration is beginning to act on its plans for building up nuclear arms in Europe. Word has leaked out that another American base is to go into construction near Bitburg, Federal Germany, to contain 96 medium-range cruise missiles. Characteristically, Washington has adopted a decision to build the new base at a time when Soviet-American talks for nuclear arms in Europe are continuing in Geneva. So anyone can see that by stalemating the negotiations the United States would really like to drag its feet on the talks indefinitely and, in the meantime, deploy its new missiles in West Europe. The hawks in Washington have turned a blind eye and a deaf ear on the growing demands for an end to a mad nuclear game pregnant with death.

IZVESTIYA SEES LINKS BETWEEN CIA, SICILIAN MAFIA

LD092116 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS -- "On having become part of the American underworld, the Sicilian Mafia uses its bloody methods of doing work with opponents." This is how the newspaper IZVESTIYA comments today the killing of commissioner of the Italian Government General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa.

"In Italy they draw attention to the fact that in the recent years the Mafia lost its, so to say, traditional Sicilian character", the article runs. "In actual fact it turned into a subsidiary of the American gangster syndicate Cosa Nostra. The mafiosi were engaged in operations with drugs, and Sicily became a kind of a link between some Asian countries which supply raw drugs, and the main consumer of drugs -- the United States. The CIA also never disdained to use the Mafia's services. Now that the construction of a large U.S. nuclear missile base is under way in Sicily, the CIA's links with Sicilian mafiosi, in the opinion of the Italian press, got strengthened.

"The American intelligence service, fulfilling the will of its masters, seeks to bring down the heat of anti-missile actions in the island, and mafiosi assist it in that," the newspaper stresses. Exactly therefore, they killed Pio la Torre, deputy of Parliament, who firmly declared against Sicily's being turned into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead. Thus, not only Sicilian Mafia was an adversary of General Dalla Chiesa".

IZVESTIYA points out that in Italy's Parliament it was decided to urgently adopt a special anti-Mafia law which was initiated by Pio la Torre, killed by Mafia. Police meanwhile continue investigating into the crime in Palermo, where more than 150 suspects were already arrested most of whom, by the way, were soon released.

Mafia's impunity has quite a certain political background, IZVESTIYA stresses. The special parliamentary anti-Mafia commission worked in vain for 13 years. "Mafia in Sicily, just as other criminal organizations in Italy's south, has always served and serves as a reliable support of the powers that be. With the help of terror and blackmail the criminal organizations render a substantial influence on the outcome of elections in those economically and politically backward areas." Chairman of the Council of Ministers Spadolini in his latest speech at the Senate was compelled to admit that the Mafia's penetration into "centres of administrative power, the banking and trade systems, the social structure reached on the whole inadmissible proportions".

U.S. COMPANIES TAKING OVER FRENCH INDUSTRY

LD101008 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The movement to conquer the domestic market, to develop competitive production in order to revive the position of national industry is growing stronger in France. A few days ago the French Communist Party Politburo appealed to all Communists and workers to take an active part in the struggle to develop national industry, which is the decisive condition for recovering the situation in France, for increasing production and for creating more jobs.

Paradoxical as this appeal may seem at first sight, writes our observer Vladimir Dimitriyev, the situation is such, in fact, that many French industries have found themselves under the control of foreign capital, especially U.S. capital. Just as in war in order to control a sector there is no need to take over the whole area, it is sufficient to gain control of key positions.

The multinational companies of U.S. origin have taken hold of the most modern, the most dynamic and most profitable part of the French economy. Almost 20 percent of U.S. investment in Western Europe has been channeled into France. U.S. capital controls oil processing, petrochemicals, precision engineering, telecommunications, the pharmaceutical and chemical industries, agricultural machinery construction and the agricultural and food sector.

American big business dominates such important spheres for the future of France as electronics and computers. According to the French scientist Jacques (Thibout), the share of U.S. companies in the country's computer market has risen to 80 percent. An ever denser network of interconnected large and small computers is being installed. Their mutual [word indistinct] are not neutral. The overwhelming majority of them are data banks, providing information for computers of U.S. origin.

As Jacques (Thibout) has stated, when these are plugged into the computers installed in France they spread and impose the philosophy, the methods of calculation and the economic [word indistinct] conceived across the ocean. If precautions are not taken, as Jacques (Thibout) observed ironically, it will soon be necessary to ask the U.S. Senate's data bank for private information relating to countries on this side of the ocean, for the date of the storming of the Bastille, for the date of the French Revolution. Bit by bit, he said, the Americans are making us lose our memory.

Once they have been installed in France [words indistinct] French companies completely. Thus the Dresser France factory, which is today a major feature in the press, has since 1970, without a doubt, belonged to U.S. capital. In most cases U.S. firms in France are subordinated directly to their mother companies based in Dallas or Los Angeles. That is where their industrial strategy is conceived, that is where the decisions are made on stepping up or slowing down production, on layoffs for French workers.

The extraterritoriality of U.S. firms and their independence from French laws are seriously prejudical to the French economy and they threaten the workers with more job losses. Recently, taking advantage of the powerful economic levers which they enjoy in France, the Americans have been interfering blatantly in the internal affairs of that country. That is how the uproar with Dresser France was considered in France and in the whole world. This was a question of a subsidiary of a Dallas company which, after Reagan's announcement of an embargo on the supply of equipment for the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline, stopped work on the Soviet order and postponed for 2 months the delivery of already completed equipment to the USSR. This business was pulled out of deadlock only after the French Government requisitioned the firm in order to make it deliver the compressors to the Soviet Union.

In response, the White House put Dresser France on its blacklist, prohibiting the firm from operating in the United States, and [word indistinct] U.S. equipment and technology. This is not the only arbitrary case in which Washington has (?intervened) in France.

[Word indistinct] Creusot-Loire was also sanctioned as a method of discussion and two more firms, Alsthom-Atlantique and [name indistinct] which were carrying out orders for the Soviet gas pipeline [words indistinct] of the White House. In withdrawing the licenses which Dresser France and Creusot-Loire had obtained, the White House is, in fact, attempting to arrogate to itself the right of deciding, on behalf of the French Government, the existence of these firms and the destiny of the workers which these firms employ.

For these two firms, the sale abroad -- for example, to the USSR -- of equipment made under U.S. licence constitutes a considerable share of their business. By resorting to sanctions or threatening to apply them, Reagan is calling into question [words indistinct] Washington is waging an economic war against France by making use of particularly high interest rates, which serve to attract French capital into the United States, [word indistinct] of the dollar and to strengthen it even further by artificial methods, thereby compromising the position of the franc.

At present, the U.S. administration has reached new heights in its economic war against France in sabotaging socioeconomic changes which are currently being implemented in that country. By sanctioning Dresser France and Creusot-Loire Washington is transferring this war onto French territory.

However, the main thing is not so much Washington's sanctions; no nation (?except) France depends so much on U.S. industry. The problem is much more serious. In the conditions of the severe crisis which the U.S. economy is going through, the national [word indistinct] of U.S. origin are trying to find a way out by passing their difficulties to France and the other Western European countries.

The French workers are (?threatened) by layoffs [words indistinct]. Recently, for example, the intention of the largest U.S. corporation making agricultural machinery in the world, International Harvester, to close a number of its factories overseas has come to light. According to the French press, this measure threatens to affect several thousand employees and workers in the firm's plants in France.

The [word indistinct] of U.S. Steel have reduced the production of steel [word indistinct] in their factories in France. They are exporting unemployment to that country too. Americanization means the direct submission to capital from over the ocean and has reached such proportions that French opinion is demanding more energetic measures in order to reconquer the domestic market from foreign firms and to free it from U.S. tutelage, as well as to suppress the dangerous technological dependency of French industry on its U.S. partner, our observer Vladimir Dimitriyev writes in conclusion.

BREZHNEV, AL-QADHDHAFI EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD091638 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, extending on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf sincere congratulations to him and the friendly Libyan people on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- the 13th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution and wished Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi health and successes, and to the people of Libya -- further progress along the lines of building a new life.

The relations of friendship and cooperation, which bind our countries and peoples, runs Leonid Brezhnev's message, were established and strengthened in the course of the joint struggle for preservation of international peace and security, against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism. Libya's contribution to the cause of opposition to designs of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East and in Africa is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

In his reply message Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed on behalf of the Libyan people profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes, and, on his part, wished health and happiness to Leonid Brezhnev personally, and also further progress and well-being to the Soviet people.

ARAB SUMMIT DRAWS UP MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD091226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksey Sokolov and (Aleksandr Kursanov]

[Text] The Arab summit meeting continues its proceedings in Morocco. As we have previously reported, its participants are discussing the Near East situation and the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Dispatches of several news agencies reveal that an outline plan for a Near East settlement has been drawn up in Fes: It includes acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's right to set up their own independent state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, with its capital in east Jerusalem. According to the plan the PLO should be recognized by all countries, including Israel, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Those attending the conference also considered a working paper submitted by Lebanon. It contains an appeal to the other Arab countries to support the Lebanese Government's efforts to secure the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors' forces from Lebanese territory.

Based on UN Decisions

LD091954 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat September 9 TASS -- The 12th conference of Arab heads of state and government is drawing to a close in Fes, Morocco. The conference is attended by the delegations of 19 Arab states and a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat.

This is a closed-door meeting, but correspondents of news agencies, referring to circles of delegations, notes that the participants in the conference came to agreement on a plan of a peace settlement in the Middle East.

As is reported by the Tunisian news agency TAP, this plan is mainly based on U.N. decisions and envisages, specifically, the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in solution of the Middle East problem, Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands, occupied in 1967, and recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

The local press, referring to well-informed sources, points out that the item, which is contained in the plan of King of Saudi Arabia Fahd, saying that all states of the region have the right to live in peace, has been supplemented with the demand that that right should be guaranteed by the Security Council. It is asserted that the conference discussed the question of the Arabs' recognition of the U.N. resolution of 1947 on the formation in Palestine of two independent states -- Israel and the Arab Palestinian state.

As is reported by a correspondent of the CBS television company, the participants in the Fes conference came to agreement which envisages formation of the Palestinian state on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied lands and recognition of Israel's existence. In any event, the CBS draws the conclusion, Arab countries did not display for long such unity as at the current conference. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon helped them do what they were not able to attain themselves.

## Declaration Adopted

LD100816 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Fes September 10 TASS -- The twelfth conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries has come to a close here. It was attended by delegations of 19 Arab states and by a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive. The participants in the conference discussed the situation in the Middle East in the light of Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the Palestinian problem, the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, etc.

The conference adopted a final declaration setting out an eight-point plan for a peaceful Middle East settlement. The plan envisages Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the elimination of all Israeli settlements set up by Tel Aviv since 1967, the confirmation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with the capital in the city of Jerusalem.

## Reactionary Rulers Scored

LD092248 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A conference of Arab kings and presidents opened yesterday in the Moroccan town of Fes. We present to you the journalist Sa'di 'Abo al-Malik as he analyzes the potential for success at this conference, which has the question of strengthening Arab unity at the top of its agenda.

[Begin recording] On the eve of the Arab summit conference in the Moroccan town of Fes on the 6th of this month -- a meeting that follows the curtain that has fallen on the first act of the tragedy of both the Palestinian and Lebanese people by the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut, the martyrdom of thousands of innocent compatriots and the turning of Tyre, Sidon, 'Ayn al-Hilwah, An-Nabatiyah, Ad-Damur and western Beirut into ruins -- we cannot but ask the reactionary Arab rulers where have they been until now? They worked to foil attempts to convene the Arab summit conference during the very first days of the aggression, and at postponing it so as to secure the passage of the imperialist-Zionist reactionary plan, for fear that the conference would emerge from the flames of events with resolutions stipulating the imposition of economic and political sanctions on America and its allies.

These Arabs, whom progressive Arab papers call the Arabs of America, sat looking at F-16 aircraft, supplied with their fuel, drop thousands of tons of various kinds of missiles, bombs and explosives over west Beirut and other Lebanese towns, leaving the Palestinian resistance along with the Lebanese national guard alone to repell the barbarous Israeli aggression and to prevent the invading Zionist forces from entering steadfast Beirut.

I lived for over 2 months with the steadfast people in Beirut and with those defending it. With every barbarous Israeli raid on the peaceful inhabitants I saw how angry the people were. One could see by the look in their eyes how heartbroken they were concerning this dreadful Arab silence on the aggression.

We know full well that these reactionary rulers are as defeatist in the face of the enemy as they are cruel oppressors of their peoples, who are under the yoke of bondage and dictatorship. The American-Israeli aggression against both Arab peoples -- the Lebanese and the Palestinian -- has sorted out the good Arab rulers from the bad and made the Arab compatriot extremely careful in his dealings with those traitorous rulers who often raise various glittering slogans only for the sake of one-upmanship.

Although the convening of the Arab summit conference comes late, it would not be a bad thing if it comes out with unified resolutions that will put an end to the American-Israeli aggression against both the Palestinian and the Lebanese people, against Syria and against all Arabs. Let those who have so far maintained total silence break their silence, sense their national and pan-Arab responsibilities, extend the hand of genuine assistance to the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese people in putting an end to the Israeli occupation of their territories and in driving the American plot away from them and maintain the independence and Arabism of Lebanon. The progressive Arab governments that adopted an honorable stance towards the aggression are also called upon to play an effective role in the conference and to unify their stances in the adoption of serious resolutions that will meet the seriousness of the current situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. MIDEAST INITIATIVE

Shultz Speech

LD092205 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made a speech today at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. His speech was devoted to U.S. "new peace" initiatives for settlement in the Middle East.

The substance of the latest initiatives is known to be the U.S. confirmation that it will continue oppositing formation of an independent Arab Palestinian state and intends to back Israel in turning down any proposals in this respect. That stand was again set forth by George Shultz, who said that in the administration's view, formation of an independent Palestinian state is not a suitable solution for bringing peace to the Middle East. In Washington's opinion, the only acceptable way of settlement in the region is the Camp David process, Shultz said, the aim of which is to consolidate Israel's rule in the occupied Arab lands. The secretary of state emphasized that the United States intends to invigorate its efforts to promote resumption of the Camp David process.

The U.N. secretary of state did not utter a single word of condemnation of Israel which committed aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. Instead, he made it clear that the administration fully supported Israel's aggressive designs camouflaged as the so-called "need of ensuring security". According to George Shultz, Washington's main aim in the Middle East remains, as before, to keep Israel "strong" and to ensure its "security".

From the pronouncements of the secretary of state it is clear that the United States intends to continue the course of interference into affairs of states of the Middle East.

George Shultz reiterated that Washington bears some "particular responsibility" for bringing peace to the Middle East. Under the cover of such propaganda declarations the United States is known to be conducting the policy of expanding its penetration in the region by destabilizing progressive Arab regimes.

IZVESTIYA Analysis

LD091624 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Reagan's "new" Middle East plan "passes over in silence the role of PLO, which has been recognized the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by more than 100 states of the world," Stanislav Kondrashov, a news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, writes today. He points that the subject of Lebanon is present in the "new American initiative only as that of 'favourable opportunities' created by the Israeli aggression for Washington's diplomatic efforts, but by no means as a subject, as a problem of the speediest withdrawal. Lebanon is placed under the arbitrary rule of the Israelis."

"The mention of a 'strong and revived Lebanon,'" the article says, "is mockery, as long as the aggressor troops remain in that country as the decisive military force. Now Begin, Sharon and company reiterate that they will withdraw from Lebanon only after the evacuation of Syrian troops, which are known to stay there according to the mandate of the League of Arab States. From the military viewpoint, the withdrawal of the Syrians would mean that Israel would boss the show. From the political viewpoint the new Lebanese President Bashir al-Jumayyil suits the book of the Zionists."

"As a result," the news analyst points out, "they are ensuring a so-called 'security zone' as a pretext for the invasion of Lebanon, not only in Lebanon's south. All of that country would become a 'security zone', in other words, an Israel's satellite tied hand in foot by a 'peace treaty' following the pattern of the Camp David accords. But that is not all. After laying its hand on Lebanon, Israel would hang over the Syrian borders, thus having greatly increased its political and military pressure on the most intractable of the Arab states bordering on it. This would also weaken the positions of Jordan, which has already long been subjected to pressure in the Camp David spirit and which is assigned a special place in Washington's new Middle East plan."

"This is what follows from the simple fact of remainig silent on that point, remaining silent on the need of immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon," the article stresses.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Review

PM091011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The Near East: Aggression Continues"]

[Text] Last Wednesday U.S. President R. Reagan made a speech on U.S. television trumpeted both by himself and senior representatives of his administration as a major new initiative on the Near East problem and a manifestation of a "new realism." But only by an enormous stretch of the imagination could you talk of any "innovation" or "realism," since the U.S. position, as stated by the President, amounted to an official announcement that the United States will oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian Arab state and intends to continue supporting Israel in its rejection of any initiatives and proposals that Tel Aviv interprets as a threat to its security.

It is, of course, not surprising that Reagan's speech contains not a word of condemnation addressed to Israel, which has flagrantly aggressed against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people, for its undisguised policy of genocide. The U.S. President claimed, moreover, that as a result of the tragic events in Lebanon more favorable conditions now exist for a so-called "peace settlement" in the Near East.

The White House incumbent also made no mention of the need for Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon. Reagan's speech on the Near East problem, officially described as a "policy" speech, was preceded by vigorous activity by the United States and Israel to work out a common position at this stage. This was necessitated by the situation which developed following Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Although the Tel Aviv leadership's actions outwardly appeared to be an independent move, this was, needless to say, not in fact the case. Israel takes dictation from Washington, since in the last analysis the goals for the Israeli military are decided across the ocean. This was the case on the eve of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. At the time Defense Minister Sharon visited Washington and was given the "OK" for the aggression against Lebanon.

This time too the self-same Sharon, one of the main organizers of the Israeli military's bloody operations in Lebanon, was sent to the United States. He returned from there cock-a-hoop. At a hastily convened press conference the head of Israel's war department utterly dispelled any lingering doubts about the unclouded future of U.S.-Israeli relations. He hastened to say that the invasion of Lebanese territory "has not damaged the traditional friendly relations between Israel and the United States." What is more, the Israeli "superhawk" noted with satisfaction the "growing understanding in the United States of Israel's aims in Lebanon" and pointed out the "commonality of U.S. and Israeli aims in the Near East."

Sharon's successful U.S. visit did more than demonstrate that Washington approves of all that Israel has done in Lebanon. It also meant that the Israelis can go on acting with their characteristic aggressiveness and continue to implement their sinister schemes. Having secured a pledge of U.S. support, the Israeli leadership, according to the press, plans to install in Lebanon an obedient regime which will conclude a peace agreement with Israel on the Egyptian model. It also plans the complete appropriation of all the Arab land occupied by Israel since 1967. In order to remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda once and for all, Tel Aviv has come up with the ploy of declaring Jordan a Palestinian state.

Such schemes show once again that Israel has no intention of calling it a day. The intervention against Lebanon is not the end of the line as far as its aggressive plans are concerned, merely a way station. "The next goal, the next target after Lebanon," Jordan's King Husayn warns, "is sure to be Jordan. Israel is doing its utmost to persuade the world that the Palestinian problem can be solved very simply -- by creating a Palestinian state on Jordanian soil. But...this is contrary to commonsense. There can be no question of lasting peace, of a lasting and just peace, until the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to the soil of their homeland and to the land occupied in 1967 are restored to them in full."

Indeed, with the withdrawal of the PLO leadership and armed detachments from west Beirut, the Palestinian issue has not ceased to exist. On the contrary, it has become still further aggravated. Nor has the problem of creating an independent Palestinian state been disposed of. For it is impossible to destroy the Palestinian people, who number over 4 million, just as it is impossible to eliminate their natural desire for freedom and independence. As PLO Executive Committee member Y. 'Abd ar-Rabbuh stated, no one can resolve the Palestinian problem without recognizing the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The most important factor of our strength, he emphasized, is the close cohesion of the entire Palestinian people around the PLO and the growth of worldwide support for our just struggle.

The problem of self-determination for the Arab people of Palestine exists, and that is a reality which both Israel itself and its transatlantic patrons will have to consider. But so far they are reluctant to do so. Reagan has confirmed this by his recent speech. The Israeli aggression in Israel is continuing. The interventionists have no intention of leaving the regions of that Arab country which they have seized and where, according to Western news agency reports, they have begun to prepare for the winter. Tel Aviv is markedly stoking the tension in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where Syrian troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate and Palestinian military formations cooperating with them are barring the Israeli military's way further into north Lebanon and Syrian territory.

The concentration of Israeli troops to be observed there is reminiscent of the concentration which 3 months ago preceded Israel's invasion of Lebanon. And the concentration of interventionist forces is being backed by blackmail and overt threats against Syria. Tel Aviv is shamelessly stating that Syria's capital, Damascus, is within range of Israel's long-range artillery. There is no doubt that Tel Aviv, with Washington's approval, is seeking to weaken Syria with the intention of striking against its troops, driving them from Lebanon, forcing Syria to come to terms with the loss of the Golan Heights and including that country in the notorious Camp David process.

It is not merely that these actions by the Israeli ruling clique accord with U.S. strategic designs in the Near East. They are directly inspired by Washington. For many years U.S. administrations' Near East policy has consisted in overt efforts to establish their military-political rule in the region. In this case Israel acts the role of vehicle and tool of U.S. hegemonist policy.

The United States assigned Israel this role long ago, but it emerged particularly obviously after the signing of the Camp David separate agreements. It was these agreements which laid the foundation for and made possible Tel Aviv's present aggressive actions. Through Camp David the United States eliminated a very important Arab country -- Egypt -- from the struggle and sowed hostility among the Arab states. The Zionist aggressor was thus given a free hand. It is no accident that, in noting the protracted nature of the present -- fifth -- war in the Near East and its unprecedented casualties, observers draw special attention to the fact that for the first time Egypt has taken no part in the military operations. Camp David, instead of the peace promised by its creators, has thus brought the Near East another -- and scarcely the last -- bloody war.

In turn Washington itself is seeking to exploit both Camp David and Israel's present aggression for its own purposes. The United States is increasing its activeness there in order to reinforce its own military-political positions in the region. Defense Secretary Weinberger has set off on a tour of the Near East region. First he visited Lebanon in order, it was announced, "to inspect the U.S. Marine units in that country." Indeed, the Pentagon chief did inspect his subordinates, but that was not his main purpose. The chief object for him was, according to news agency reports, to set forth in Beirut the plan elaborated by his department aimed at preserving and even stepping up the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. In accordance with this plan the Pentagon is prepared to send several groups of military advisers and experts to that country for an indefinite period and to make arms deliveries.

From Beirut, Weinberger went to Israel. Even on the eve of his arrival the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT pointed out that one of the main points of the talks which he was to have in Israel was to be "making up losses of combat equipment which the Israeli Army incurred in Lebanon." There can be no doubt that the Israelis have given Weinberger an extremely long "shopping list" and that all their orders for U.S. aircraft, tanks, missiles and "complex" ammunition will be met. This has always been so in the past, and there are no grounds for supposing that it will not be so in the future. After all, it was U.S. weapons which killed and wounded tens of thousands of Lebanese civilians and destroyed Lebanese cities and villages.

Egypt is the final leg of the U.S. defense secretary's Near East tour. The Pentagon chief intends to inspect the U.S. units there, too. They are on the Sinai Peninsula under the "multinational forces" emblem. Only a year ago the Pentagon could only dream of such an opportunity, but now the United States has over 1,200 U.S. troops in Sinai. A further 800 Marines stationed in Lebanon have now been added to them. Moreover, Washington is ensnaring the Near East region in a network of its own bases, which it is siting in Sudan and Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

How will events in the Near East develop? That depends on many factors, above all on whether the Arab countries are able to overcome their differences and pool their efforts to organize and rebuff Zionist aggression. Or, whether Washington and Tel Aviv will succeed in involving new participants in the Camp David process, as both are seeking to do with great persistence.

U.S. and Zionist propaganda is strenuously asserting that the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut means the advent of an "era of peace" in the Near East. However, that is a clumsy attempt to mislead public opinion. The tragic events in Lebanon have demonstrated most graphically that the policy of separate deals and connivance with the aggressor is fraught with the danger of further aggravating the situation in this already explosive region. The conflagration in the Near East threatens to grow. The Near East crisis can be settled only through the collective efforts of all sides involved, including the PLO.

But it is primarily Israel which must withdraw all its troops from Lebanon and cease the occupation of a substantial part of Lebanese territory. The all-around support which the United States is giving the Zionist aggressor, pushing him toward new military adventures, must also be stopped. After all, as long as the U.S.-Israeli "strategic duo" is running full tilt there can be no lasting and just peace in the Near East.

## New Aggression Planned

PM091349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 3

[A. Zhukov "International Notes": "Plans for New Aggression"]

[Text] Israel's soldiers are still continuing to trample the longsuffering Lebanese soil while in the heads of the Tel Aviv military strategists and their transoceanic protectors plans are already maturing for new aggression against the neighboring sovereign states of Jordan and Syria.

In his 1 September speech President Reagan put forward a new "Palestinian autonomy" plan which not only does not give peace to the Near East but, on the contrary, further aggravates the prevailing situation. Reagan's plan is couched completely in the spirit of the proposal of Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who wishes to resolve the Palestinian problem at Jordan's expense.

Tel Aviv, with Washington's consent, is trying to kill several birds with one stone. First Israel wants to free its hands to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and to expel the Palestinians from there once and for all by alluding to the fact that henceforth Jordan is the Palestinians' national home and the place where they should live. Second, Israel is working to undermine the Jordanian head of state so as to create a situation of instability with a view to the formation in the future of a puppet government favorable to Tel Aviv. Third, if what happened in Lebanon also happens in Jordan, Israel will have only one real opponent left, Syria, whose forces, side by side with their Palestinian brothers, have staunchly defended the Palestinian people's just cause and their motherland's independence. For it will be considerably more difficult for Syria, acting alone, to oppose the criminal U.S.-Israeli alliance whose aim is to establish U.S. supremacy over the Arab countries on the one hand and to satisfy Israel's aggressive pretensions on the other.

In the prevailing conditions, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN justly stresses, one must be very aware that the battle against the Israeli aggressor has not ended with the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters and Syrian forces from Lebanon. The grave danger hanging over both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian people has still not been eliminated.

Now, when Israel with direct U.S. support is trying by force of arms to recarve the map of the Near East to its liking, the task of ensuring the Arab countries' unity and the coordination of their actions in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, Camp David and its consequences is particularly acute. Such is the demand of the times, and there can be no other alternative.

PURPOSE OF WEINBERGER MIDEAST TOUR VIEWED

LD092230 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has returned to Washington from his trip to the Middle East which took him to the area of the dislocation of American Marines in Lebanon, and also Israel and Egypt. As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST referring to the defense secretary's aims, the aim of the trip of the chief of the Pentagon was to assess problems of security of the region, in other words, to study prospects of the use of the Middle East in the interests of the American military.

The trip of the U.S. defense secretary was undertaken following Washington-approved Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the occupation by Israeli troops of a considerable part of the territory of that country. The Reagan administration by no means conceals its satisfaction with the results of the criminal actions of the American ally, which open up, it believes, new possibilities for the United States in the Middle East, the region which is assigned a major place in the Pentagon's militaristic plans. It is exactly to study these new possibilities that President Reagan sent its defense secretary to the Middle East.

NATO MANEUVERS EXPAND PRESENCE IN REGION

LD092124 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary]

[Text] NATO naval maneuvers are being held in the central and eastern Mediterranean with the participation of Greek, Italian, Turkish, British and U.S. units. These maneuvers are an element of the general exercise stretching across a territory extending from the North Cape in Norway to eastern Turkey. Our commentator Mikhail Dobrov writes in this connection:

These past few years, NATO's military shows of strength in the vicinity of the borders with the socialist countries have become traditional. But the present maneuvers on the southern flank of NATO appear particularly perfidious. They were started at a time when Israeli troops, after their bloody aggression in Lebanon, continue to occupy foreign lands and to threaten the Palestinians and Syrians with new reprisals. Israel does all this with the blessing and direct support of the American administration which claims to have the exclusive right to decide the fate of the Middle East.

It is also significant that on the day that the NATO maneuvers began, President Reagan, in a speech on television, stated that the No 1 Middle East problem is the problem of eliminating the Soviet threat in that area. At the same time, American Admiral Crowe, commander of the NATO forces in southern Europe, warned of the danger of a supposed Soviet control of oil and other strategic materials traffic from the Middle East to Europe. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote that Crowe also admitted the possibility that NATO could start a war in that very hot spot.

The lack of foundations to the assertion about a Soviet threat regarding both the Middle East and the Mediterranean is more than obvious. For a long time now the USSR has fought for transforming the Mediterranean from a zone of political and military confrontation into a region of peaceful cooperation. The USSR proposed extending to that area the measures of trust in the military field, and to withdraw their ships carrying nuclear weapons. The USSR was ready to pledge itself, together with the other nuclear powers, not to use nuclear weapons against any of the Mediterranean provided it imposed a ban on the installation of such weapons on its territory.

It is also timely to recall the unilateral pledge made by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, proclaimed from the rostrum of the second special UN session for disarmament.

With regard to the plans aimed at involving the NATO countries in the preparation and execution of U.S. military adventures in the Middle East, these plans are real. The Pentagon does not tire of speaking of the need to expand the geographical sphere of NATO's activity as far as the Persian Gulf. The West Europeans are invited to create international emergency forces on the American pattern.

Bearing in mind these facts, one can suppose, with good reason, that NATO's present maneuvers in the Mediterranean have a double objective. On the one hand there is a provocative flexing of muscles aimed at the socialist countries, and on the other a preparation of a kind of springboard at the time of a Middle East crisis. In both cases, the countries of the Mediterranean who are members of NATO are being destined for the sad and dangerous fate of becoming a docile tool of Washington's militaristic policy and a victim of its hegemonistic ambitions.

PALESTINIANS WOUNDED IN LEBANON ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD091618 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A group of Palestinians wounded during the Israeli aggression against Lebanon has arrived in Moscow for treatment.

[Unidentified correspondent] Vnukovo Airport in Moscow: Everything is ready here to receive the wounded. The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in the USSR, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, and leaders of the USSR Red Cross, the Red Crescent and Soviet public health bodies have arrived to welcome the heroic Palestine resistance fighters. The heart fills with anger and pain at the signt of these young, strong men on whose bodies the war has left its terrible traces -- serious bullet and shrapnel wounds, burns or fractures. Many of them will never again be able to tend a machine-tool, drive a vehicle or hold a weapon. But the striking thing is this -- they are smiling, they are full of hope and optimism, their spirit is unbroken.

[Ash-Sha'ir in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] We did not leave Beirut because we laid down our arms, we left to save thousands of children, women and old people threatened with death. But our fight for our homeland's freedom and independence is not over. Revolution until victory!

[Correspondent] For almost 3 months courageous people have resisted the greater forces of the Israeli aggressors in incredibly difficult conditions and bore unprecedentedly ferocious bombing raids and bombardment. They were subjected to everything, everything achieved by the inhuman, destructive technology of modern warfare: cluster bombs, pellet bombs, phosphorous and suction bombs and ordnance, attacks by supersonic Phantoms and heavy tanks. Today, they are in the caring hand of Soviet doctors; today they are surrounded by friends, Soviet people who, admiring the fighers' staunchness and heroism, accept their pain as their own.

[Ash-Sha'ir in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] We greatly appreciate the aid and support the Soviet Union is extending to the just cause of our struggle. Comrade Brezhenv's message to the Palestinian people is yet another confirmation of the Soviet Union's consistent position on the solution of the Near East problem. We are not alone in our struggle. We will conquer. Our homeland will be free.

[Correspondent] Our country's acceptance of the wounded Palestinian resistance fighters for treatment is a hard-and-fast manifestation of the feelings of friendship and sympathy Soviet people nurture for the courageous and freedom-loving Arab people of Palestine.

Red Cross President's Interview

LD092044 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- "The invitation to the USSR for medical treatment of wounded Palestinians who fell victim of barbarous actions of the Israeli military is yet

another evidence of internationalist solidarity of the Soviet people with the Arab people of Palestine", said Valeriy Baltiyskiy, president of the Soviet Red Cross Society, in a TASS interview in connection with the arrival to Moscow of the first group of Palestinians.

V. Baltiyskiy said that the wounded Palestinians were sent to the best specialised clinics of Moscow having the most up-to-date medical equipment. They will be attended to by highly qualified physicians. "It should be pointed out that the wounds are very grave", Baltiyskiy underlined. "It is obvious for physicans that these injuries are a result of using barbarous mass destruction weapons -- cluster, suction and phosphorous bombs, supplied to the aggressor by Washington".

"The world public justly regarded these actions as the gravest crime against humanity", he stressed in conclusion. "All those who cherish peace and justice should condemn the criminal actions by the Israeli aggressors and their patrons who trample underfoot generally accepted principles of humanity and the norms of international law."

ISRAEL 'PROVOKING' SYRIAN TROOPS IN LEBANON

LD091511 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

A highly explosive situation has presently emerged in Al-Biqa' Valley, where Israeli and Syrian troops are confronting each other. Reports reaching from that area are evidence that Israel is preparing to launch a powerful strike against Syrian troops in order to expand the Lebanese territories occupied by it. Over the past twenty-four hours more than two hundred tanks and personnel armoured carriers as well as a considerable number of large-calibre artillery have been sent to the valley from the Israeli territory.

Simultaneously Israeli troops seiging west Beirut are also being re-deployed to Al-Biqa' Valley. Powerful strike groupings are formed of the approaching troops and those which were stationed there. One of such groupings is now deployed in the area of Al-Hammam, another near Ibil as-Saqy. Each of them includes up to one hundred "Centurion" tanks and large numbers of other combat vehicles.

Combat helicopters are incessently circling over the area where Israeli troops are stationed, and U.S. Air Force planes are in the skies over the whole of Al-Biqa' Valley.

These military preparations are accompanied with insolent armed provocations of the Israelis against the Syrian troops. On Wednesday Israeli aricraft bombed Syrian air defences in Dahr al-Baydar area.

It is believed in the local political circles that Tel Aviv is intentionally provoking Syrian troops in order to create a pretext for launching large-scale combat operations against them. This concern has been increased by yesterday's statement of Israeli Premier Begin that Tel Aviv did not intend to tolerate the presence of Syrian anti-aircraft missile complexes in Lebanon's territory.

Tensions are also running high in west Beirut as a result of non-observance by the Israelis of the agreements reached earlier on resolving the problem of the western part of the Lebanese capital.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES ISRAELI AMBITIONS IN REGION

PM091103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Koryavin "International Review": "Near East" Tel Aviv's Brazen Ambitions"]

[Text] The ashes of Beirut touch the heart. The tragedy of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples cannot leave people unmoved.

The whole world has been swept by a mighty wave of indignation over the barbarity of Israel, which by fire and the sword is trying to establish its supremacy in the Near East. The aggressors have been condemned. They are in political isolation. The world public has justly qualified their actions as genocide and a very grave crime against humanity. The Begin-Sharon clique which launched the aggression is in the pillory -- the place for war criminals.

Historical parallels are in order. Israel used the same methods as those who now lie on the scrapheap of history. It counted on a "blitzkrieg" but this did not happen. The "lighting victory" turned into protracted fighting which blew away the myth of the Israeli Army's invincibility. Having brought down on the Palestinians and Lebanese the armored fist of its military machine, Israel waged total war for the destruction of an entire people. But the living cause of a living people cannot be defeated!

The Palestinians have suffered heavy losses. Tens of thousands of peaceful Lebanese citiznes have also died. West Beirut and other Lebanese cities are in ruins. But the aggressors did not achieve their main aims and, above all, did not succeed in breaking the Palestinians' will for free and independent development and the creation of their own national state. Moreover, the Palestinians and the PLO, their only legitimate representative, have gained a moral and political victory. Here is an extract from a British SUNDAY TIMES editorial: "The balance of world public opinion, including that in the United States, has now shifted toward the Palestinians and their cause. That is the price that Israel has had to pay for its flagrant violation of international law, the palpable deceit of its initial declarations that it intended to advance only 25 miles into Lebanese territory, its ruthless destruction of human lives and repeated rejection of UN calls for a truce until the end of the slaughter that devasted the Lebanese capital."

That is the opinion, let us note, of a leading bourgeois newspaper. Of course, it does not dot all the i's concerning Tel Aviv's crimes in Lebanon. But even such a transformation in the opinion of certain Western circles is indicative, for at the beginning of the Israeli aggression there was no shortage of attempts there to whitewash Israel's actions, which were allegedly acts of "self-defense" and "self-protection." The Western press also reiterated Tel Aviv's cynical fabrications that its whole military operation was merely to secure "peace for Galilee" for which it was also allegedly necessary to create the notorious 25 mile "cordon sanitaire."

When the Israeli tanks crossed the Lebanese border the Israeli generals' cases already contained maps showing the thrust of the aggression aimed far into the heart of Lebanese territory. The map showed Lebanon as an object of a new expansionist action by Israel which has made the seizure of neighboring states' territories and the subjugation of their peoples the main aim of its policy.

The latest reports continue to draw one's attention. Tel Aviv's aggression has not ended. The Israeli forces are not only continuing to encircle west Beirut but have also begun to move into northern and eastern Lebanon. The Al-Biqa' Valley, the country's granary, as well as the region through which flow the waters of the Litani River, a major freshwater artery, is especially atrractive to Israel. By reaching it the Israeli forces can occupy favorable strategic positions on the Syrian-Lebanese border, steal even closer to Damascus and use all of this as a factor to pressure Syria. Tel Aviv is trying to compel Syria to withdraw from Lebanon its subunits which, as is well known, are there at the lawful Lebanese authorities' request and on the basis of the corresponding Arab League decisions with the aim of promoting the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere in Lebanon.

This does not suit Tel Aviv which would like to see a "clean Lebanon," as Israeli propaganda cynically states, that is, a Lebanon without Palestinians, Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syrian units. In this respect, according to Tel Aviv's plans, the country is to be under lengthy Israeli occupation with administration by a complaint collaborationist regime which would conclude a capitulatory separate deal with Israel on the lines of the "creeping Camp David" system. As Britain's THE TIMES points out: "According to information received from senior Israeli officers, the relocation of Israeli forces in areas of the Al-Biqa' Valley and in the north of the country is part of a detailed plan of preparations for a winter campaign in Lebanon."

In short, it is a question of a second round of Israeli aggression indeed envisaging striking against the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syrian units and implanting in Lebanon a puppet regime which would agree, both de facto and de jure, to Israel's annexation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory.

It is legitimate to ask why Israel has committed barbarous aggression, captured a considerable part of Lebanon's territory and thrown down the gauntlet to the world community. The answer is the same: Israel would never have decided to take such a daring step had it not been backed by a protector such as the United States. Tel Aviv has used everything -- U.S. weapons, generous U.S. financial injections, U.S. intrigues at the United Nations -- and finally it had a "mandate for aggression" in the form of the Camp David agreements.

About the latter, incidentally. It would not be out of place now to look through its pages to convince oneself once more of the complete hypocrisy of the Camp David deal. Its initiators were quick to decorate the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance with the laurels of "peacemaking" and pass it off as a purely political mission to settle the Near East crisis. They made many highflown declarations about the "aims of establishing peace," the "principles of accord" and the unacceptability of a repeat of the "tragedy of wars in the Near East."

Yes, Tel Aviv was particularly concerned about the "unacceptability of a repeat wars".... As events have shown, this hypocritical tirade was drowned by the roar of missile explosions over Beirut. Camp David has been revealed in its true form in the ruins of Lebanon.

The implementation of Camp David opened up for the United States the way to military penetration into the Near East. Washington has acted like a guards corporal who has led his own military contingents into that region hidden under the "multinational forces" flag.

Thus yesterday U.S. units were deployed in Sinai. Now they have landed on the Lebanese coast. Washington wants to hide both these actions of relocating U.S. Armed Forces on other states' territories behind the cloak of "peacemaking." But this is a tactical maneuver. The United States' real Near East plans are different. They have a long-term strategic design and amount to one main aim: to expand, strengthen and perpetuate a large-scale U.S. military presence in that region.

It is said that a diplomat's worth is judged by his ability to hide his thoughts. But P. Habib, the U.S. envoy to the Near East, subscribes to another opinion. Scarecely had the U.S. units stepped onto Lebanese soil than the head of the "peacemaking" mission sent Washington a dispatch full of military bluntness. He demanded that the "marines' activity should be expanded: and that they should be given "greater flexibility in implementing their set task so that in the event of need they could support the Lebanese Armed Forces."

The dispatch was by no means dictated by a concern to ensure the Palestinian fighters' safe departure from west Beirut, for which the U.S. contingent formally arrived in Lebanon. It was a question of broadening the U.S. forces' potential for interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and of authorizing them to influence the country's political situation.

The prominent ABC commentator Reynolds has stated bluntly that "it has become known to our television network that the White House is planning to maintain a U.S. military presence in Lebanon after the PLO detachments' withdrawal from that country." These are dangerous plans. They again expose the whole guile of the U.S. Near East course which runs counter to the plans for an all-embracing settlement. How many times have U.S. propaganda institutions not declared the "balanced nature" of U.S. Near East policy and almost that Washington is prepared to divide its cooperation equally with both Israel and the Arab countries. But this is a tactical maneuver once again. Israel was and remains the main outpost of U.S. imperialism in the Near East. Washington's policy continued to be based on unilateral and complete support for its "strategic ally" despite occasional feigned "disagreements" in Tel Aviv-Washington relations. Now, too, the Western press has again begun to "dramatize" the imaginary U.S.-Israeli "divergences" on certain "aspects of a Near East settlement."

This is being done with a definite aim -- to push the "Lebanese factor" into the background and to conceal Tel Aviv's bloody crimes in Lebanon behind this smokescreen.

Events themselves have shown that the United States is not only encouraging Israel's expansionist plans but is also nurturing them in conjunction with it. The falsity of Washington's assurances that it "observes the interests" of the Arab and other Muslim states was finally exposed in the Lebanese tragedy.

Israeli Defense Minister Sharon arrived in Washington recently. Don Oberdorfer in THE WASHINGTON POST describes his meeting with his U.S. colleague Weinberger in these terms: "In the words of Pentagon staffers, during the 45-minute talk Sharon stood next to a huge map of Lebanon indicating the positions of various military contingents. At the end of this meeting, in which the main role was played by the 'map and the pointer,' in the words of one of its participants, both ministers withdrew into a neighboring room without their assistants...."

The very fact of the appearance in Washington these days of an Israeli general commanding forces which have committed barbarous aggression against Lebanon is profoundly symbolic. Although the content of the talk between the U.S. and Israeli ministers is hidden under the "top secret" stamp, there can be no doubt that the meeting discussed the further strengthening of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance. Sharon himself subsequently stated to correspondents that the talks demonstrated a coincidence of "aims and tasks" between Tel Aviv and Washington. He reiterated in the U.S. capital the expansionist concept that Israel will never allow the creation of an independent Palestinian state and expounded Tel Aviv's aggressive new plans, in particular the intention to forcibly banish the Palestinians further east to Jordan where, as in Lebanon, a regime favorable to Israel is to be established.

Scarcely had Sharon left Washington than Weinberger appeared in occupied Lebanon. Subsequent destinations on his visit were Egypt and Israel. The machinery of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" was beginning to work at full speed. The U.S. defense secretary was visiting the Near East to carry out "on-the-spot reconnaissance," as it were, to inspect the U.S. military contingents already stationed there and also to outline the further plans for expanding the U.S. military presence in that region. In general, both visits, as indeed the whole complex of U.S.-Israeli relations, have shown how much the two states' military ties are coordinated, how identical their aims are and the danger presented to the countries of the Arab East by Israel and its transatlantic patron -- for the armed aggression in Lebanon was not of a local character. It is a potential threat to all the Arab states who more than ever must restore their unity in connection with the intensifying imperialist and Zionist intrigues in the Near East.

President R. Reagan's latest U.S. TV speech is indicative. It was widely publicized as a "major" U.S. "initiative" on the Near East problem. But after studying attentively the President's 15-page speech you will not find in it the main initiative which must be undertaken for a real Near East settlement. R. Reagan said nothing about the need to free the Arab territories captured by Israel, did not condemn Tel Aviv for its military adventures and made no mention of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. As we can see, the Israeli side has again tipped the balance in U.S. Near East policy....

Turning again to the "map and the pointer" which, as has already been mentioned, figured at the U.S. and Israeli defense ministers' meeting, one should dwell on that not insignificant feature. Prior to the Lebanon invasion Israel's rulers opened out on their table not only strategic but also economic maps. The aims of the aggression were extensive -- not only to strike against the Palestinian detachment and Lebanese patriots but also to bring an entire sovereign state, the Lebanese Republic, to its knees.

It was no coincidence that the term "economic aggression" appeared in the press. It can be interpreted in the following way: The destruction of Beirut above all fitted into the plans of Israel, which has long competed with it as the "gateway to the Near East" and as that region's "main business and financial center." Israel's moneybags would like all these functions in the long term to be fulfilled by the Israeli Port of Haifa, which naturally would give them multimillion profits.

Another sinister Tel Aviv plan has now been revealed. The journal MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL, published in London, has published an article which stresses that the Israeli Army's invasion of the Al-Biqa' Valley is in pursuit of a number of economic as well as military objectives. Israel intends to seize Lebanon's Litani River and establish full control over its waters. Furthermore, it is planned in general to divert them to Israel. "In order to control the Litani," the journal writes, "Israel intends to seize all the territory of the Al-Biqa' Valley south of the Damascus-Beirut highway so as first to be able to utilize the water of this river before the Lebanese at the installations now existing there and, second, to control the working of the dam in the Qir'awm Lake region so as to make it easy to divert these water resources to Israel."

The loss of the Litani would be a genuine disaster to Lebanon since its waters irrigate the country's most fertile lands and provide up to 1/3 of all the electricity generated there. Tel Aviv is now saying with unconcealed cynicism that "it is necessary to artifically drain the lands of southern Lebanon so that new regions of the Israeli desert may flourish."

Such are Israel's expansionist ambitions. Such are its aggressive plans aimed at subjugating other lands and other peoples.

## SOVIET POSITION ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT DELINEATED

NC091150 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From the "Special Program for Listeners" prepared and read by Vera Lebedeva and Mikhail Sumbatov -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Sumbatov] Greetings, dear friends.

[Lebedeva] Greetings, dear friends. I hope you are well and can spare a few minutes of your time for our program.

[Sumbatov] Many Iranian listeners have discussed the continuing Iran-Iraq war in their letters and want to know what the Soviet Union's opinion is on this war. For instance, Mr Mostafa (Borjian) asks: What is your opinion on the Iran-Iraq war? Messrs (Khoda'i), Mortazavi and Mosaffari as well as other listeners of Radio Moscow programs in Persian have brought up this subject too. Mrs Vera, as far as I know, you have discussed the Iran-Iraq war in your weekly commentaries. What answer can you give to these questions by our listeners?

[Lebedeva] First of all, I want to point out that our listeners' great interest in this sensitive issue is perfectly natural because the Iran-Iraq war, which has been continuing for 2 years, has created many hardships and adversities both for the people of Iran and of Iraq, and has led to the death of thousands of people. This war only benefits the imperialists, who had a hand in fomenting it and who later -- by using this war -- fished in muddy waters. I have repeatedly stressed this point in my weekly commentaries to which you refer. Many of our listeners too have pointed out this fact.

[Sumbatov] That is very true. Allow me to read part of a letter from one of our listeners named Javad. Javad writes: The imperialists instigated the Iran-Iraq war and drew the people of the two neighboring countries into it. He goes on: This war is unnecessary both for Iraq and for us Iranians. It is the fruit of the provocations of U.S. imperialists who want to use it in order to ensure their malicious objectives.

[Lebedeva] Mr Javad has very correctly assessed the course of events. In order to prove the truth of his remarks, I will once again refer to facts that I brought up in one of my weekly commentaries. When relations between Iran and Iraq deteriorated to the desired extent, 2 years ago, the U.S. imperialists did their best to turn this tension in relations into an armed conflict.

For example, the U.S. mass media convinced Iraq that Iran allegedly was on the brink of total economic bankruptcy, that allegedly the Iranian Army was very weak and national differences in Iran had reached very dangerous dimensions. Meanwhile, the imperialists intimated that in case of an Iraqi attack against Iran, the inhabitants of Khuzestan would support Iraq. At the same time, the U.S. propaganda apparatus alleged that the Iraqi Shi'ites were prepared to support their Iranian coreligionists. In other words, the imperialists promised both sides a rapid and easy victory and instigated them to spark off a war.

[Sumbatov] But after the commencement of the war, Iran and Iraq actually left the arena of anti-imperialists' plans.

[Lebedeva] Yes, the imperialists' objective is to spread discord among nations. They are pursuing the colonialist policy of "divide and rule" because this policy helps them to implement their aggressive plans in the Near East with greater ease.

[Sumbatov] The United States has used the Iran-Iraq armed conflict to escalate its military activities in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and has increased the number of its warships, fighter aircraft, missiles and other war materiel and military units in this region. In Washington they are now talking about holding big military maneuvers like the Bright Star maneuvers last year.

[Lebedeva] Yes, some time ago THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES -- two newspapers with close relations with the U.S. administration -- published items about these maneuvers.

[Sumbatov] There are also those among our listeners who believe that the Soviet Union allegedly has not adopted a completely neutral stance on this issue and that it is even supporting Iraq. Mr (Khoda'i), for instance, has stated this opinion.

[Lebedeva] What can be said about this allegation? Naturally, this is a completely baseless claim. It should also be stated that Radio Moscow receives many letters from Iraq, some claiming that the Soviet Union supports Iran. I think that the people who have made both these allegations have been affected by the imperialists' anti-Soviet propaganda, while the Soviet Union wants the Iran-Iraq war -- which is completely meaningless and has led to the bloodshed of both peoples -- to be solved peacefully and around a negotiating table. Is this a surprising stance?

The Soviet Union cooperates with both countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefits and supports their anti-imperialist struggles. Both in Iran and in Iraq important industrial units have been built with Soviet assistance and it is a source of great regret for us that these industrial units are threatened with the continuation of the war. But of course our regrets lie first and foremost in the fact that people are being killed in this war. This is the Soviet Union's stance on the Iran-Iraq war.

[Sumbatov] Mrs Vera, I thank you for participating in our today's program.

[Lebedeva] Dear friends, I thank you for your attention.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON DELEGATION VISIT TO TUNISIA

PM090739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to the Republic of Tunisia"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation consisting of P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.M. Kozhevnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, paid a working visit to the Republic of Tunisia 30 August through 1 September 1982.

The delegation was received by President H. Bourguiba of the Republic of Tunisia. Meetings and talks were held with Tunisian Prime Minister M. Mzali, M. Messaadi, president of the National Assembly, and also M. Mestiri, secretary of state to the foreign minister. V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, participated in the meetings and talks.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on various aspects of the Near East problem and the situation which has taken shape in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression, and on certain urgent international problems, as well as on questions of Soviet-Tunisian relations.

The talks confirmed the coincidence of the sides' views in evaluating the present situation in the Near East and in seeking ways to a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East conflict.

The Soviet delegation informed the Tunisian side about the Soviet Union's position with regard to the events in Lebanon, which was set out in particular in L.I. Brezhnev's recent statements, and about the steps taken by the Soviet Union with regard to the extremely dangerous situation that has taken shape in the Near East.

For their part the Tunisian parliamentarians spoke of Tunisia's specific efforts and initiatives aimed at settling the Near East problem and giving all possible support to the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against Israeli aggression.

During the exchange of opinions, serious concern was expressed over the crisis which has come about in Lebanon. The sides roundly condemned Israel's barbarous aggression and the Israeli troops' genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It was pointed out that the Lebanese tragedy is one of the direct results of the anti-Arab Camp David policy of separate deals, which has split Arab ranks. Israel's actions were evaluated as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the basic norms of international law. Also emphasized was the need to put an immediate end to the Israeli intervention in Lebanon and make Israel fulfill the UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the preservation of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

It was stated that the aggressor and his allies have sought physically to destroy the Palestinian resistance movement and its nucleus -- the PLO -- and thereby remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda altogether, to dismember Lebanon, to subordinate it to themselves and to weaken Lebanon's national patriotic forces. It was emphasized that the USSR and Tunisia voice solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots and their heroic and courageous struggle against Israeli intervention and invariably support the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine headed by the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative -- for the realization of their inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own state.

Both sides expressed conviction as to the need to rally Arabs to rebuff the plans of Zionism and imperialism in the Near East.

The opinion was voiced that it is necessary as soon as possible to direct the cause of a Near East settlement onto the path of collective efforts by all the interested sides, including the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the PLO. It is in precisely this perspective that the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the region retains its great significance.

At the same time the importance was emphasized of the steps being taken by Tunisia and other Arab countries aimed at uniting the Arabs' efforts in the face of Israeli aggression with a view to giving more effective support to the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights.

During the meetings a high assessment was made of the Soviet Union's stand with regard to the Near East problem and, in particular, its steps in the UN Security Council.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Tunisia and the two countries' parliaments and confirmed their desire to develop them further in the interests of both countries' people.

The Soviet delegation conveyed the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation to the President of Tunisia's National Assembly to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a parliamentary delegation. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The timing of the visit will be agreed later.

## BRIEFS

PDRY ENVOY -- Moscow September 3 TASS -- Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR, arrived here on Thursday. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

TASS-MPA AGREEMENT -- Moscow September 8 TASS -- A delegation of the MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY [MPA], led (?by Director) General (Sidi Abdalla Ould Barnaoui) have paid a visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of TASS. The delegation have visited Leningrad, Tashkent and Bukhara. A protocol on extending cooperation between the MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY and TASS have been signed in Moscow today. The protocol has been signed by (Sidi Abdalla Ould Barnaoui), MPA director general, and A. Baranov, first deputy director general of TASS. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 8 Sep 82 LD]

## U.S. REPORT ON MILITARY AID TO S. AFRICA CITED

LD091752 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev reports:

In violation of the U.N. embargo on arms supplies and military aid to Pretoria the United States is continuing the effort to build up the military potential of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. This is irrefutably testified by the findings published here of the inquiry carried out by the American Friends Service Committee.

The committee cites numerous cases when modern technology, equipment and papers of military character come from the USA via third countries for the army and police of the Republic of South Africa. According to the findings of the inquiry, such American corporations as Control Data, IBM, Sperry Rand, Perkin-Elner, and Hewlett-Packard have supplied the necessary equipment for South Africa's biggest government research complex developing missiles and war gases. The South African Interior Ministry uses IBM-made computers keeping in the electronic memory the files of millions of African citizens.

Computers with the "Made in the USA" trademark are in operation at the mills of some major military-industrial firms of the Republic of South Africa. To suppress the national liberation movement inside the country and for aggressive sallies against African neighbouring states, Pretoria uses on a large-scale the U.S.-supplied reconnaissance equipment operating in the infra-red spectrum, radio-direction finders, and equipment for combat vehicles used to suppress protest actions, the paper on the findings of the inquiry says. American corporations, the paper says, are operating within the framework of a single secret plan whose aim is to frustrate international sanctions against Pretoria. The American Friends Service Committee demands that the Reagan administration cancel the law and rules permitting American corporations to supply military technology and equipment and render military aid to the Republic of South Africa.

In connection with the publication of the findings of the inquiry carried out by the American Friends Service Committee, local observers point out that the findings of the committee are only the tip of an iceberg. It is recalled here that in 1976 the American-Canadian company Space Research, which acted with the knowledge and encouragement of the U.S. authorities secretly supplied the Republic of South Africa with a big batch of long-range artillery and shells to it. These weapons were used by the South African militarists for aggression against sovereign Angola. Pretoria placed in the USA an order for a batch of aircraft allegedly for the "transportation of patients", but in fact for sea-patrol duty.

After the coming of the Reagan administration to power in Washington, criminal cooperation between the USA and the Republic of South Africa was strongly intensified and has been now placed actually on an official footing. The American capital is frequented by Pretoria emissaries, while South African officers are under training in the U.S. units of coast guards.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT

LD082154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the president of the republic of Ecuador, Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, a telegram conveying to the friendly Ecuadorean people sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress on the occasion of the country's national holiday, Independence Day. In his reply telegram the president of Ecuador expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

COMMENTATOR SCORES PLANS FOR CARIBBEAN 'BLOC'

PM091601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "Bloc Mania"]

[Text] Ruling circles in the United States and Britain are nurturing plans for creating a new military-political bloc in the Caribbean under their asupices. It is to include the English-speaking states belonging to the regional economic organization the Caribbean Community (Caricom). The question of knocking together the alliance will be discussed at a forthcoming conference of Caricom heads of state and government in Jamaica.

The activities of Washington and London in this part of Latin America pursue several goals. Under the sign of the new military-political grouping they are trying to "legitimize" the presence of the American and British Armed Forces located in that region. The political background to the formation of the latest minibloc is also clear. As Latin American observers believe, the aim is to create an obedient instrument for exerting pressure on Caribbean countries and strengthen direct U.S. and British control of their domestic and foreign policy. The Western press makes no secret of the fact that the new grouping is to be spearheaded against progressive states in the region -- first and foremost Cuba and Grenada.

The course of gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states and the export of counterrevolution under the flag of military-political groupings is causing growing indignation among the public in Caribbean countries. "The creation of such a bloc," the magazine CARIBBEAN INSIGHT notes, "would lead to the stepping up of military activity by imperialist powers in the region and the holding on a regular basis of joint maneuvers by Caricom armed forces with the participation of the United States, Britain and Canada," In a word, they now want to consolidate in the Caribbean and Central America the close cooperation and "complete mutual understanding" which became established between the British Ministry of Defense and the Pentagon in the course of the Anglo-Argentine conflict. To this end, in particular, the creation was announced 2 months ago of a military-political grouping called the "Central American Democratic Community," including El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Moreover NATO leading figures still entertain the idea of knocking together a so-called South Atlantic treaty organization (SATO).

In seeking to create new military-political groupings the Washington strategists are promoting the growth of the arms race, creating additional instability in the region and threatening peace and security. That is why people in Latin America are making increasingly clear appeals for a radical revision of the pan-American system. The continent's peoples want to cast off the fetters of military and economic dependence on imperialist states and be masters of their own home.

GRISHIN RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM UZBEKISTAN

LD092134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A soiree devoted to Uzbekistan Day in Moscow was held today at the USSR national economic achievements exhibition. A delegation from Uzbekistan was presented with a diploma of honor and medal of the USSR national economic achievements exhibition. The delegation was received today by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

PRAVDA ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN, PARTY CONTROL GROUPS

PM081043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Report and Election Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The report and election campaign is a crucial time in the life of party organizations. Behind us is a year of great work associated with the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. To analyze comprehensively what has been done and outline clear prospects for the future -- that is the task facing Communists in party groups and shop and primary party organizations headed by a bureau or a secretary where a report and election meetings are now taking place.

Questions of organizational party work will occupy a prominent place in the course of discussions. The meetings will help to further strengthen comradely cohesion, develop initiative and increase discipline among Communists. Work to replenish party ranks requires great attention. An important aspect of the matter is control and verification of performance. The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on primary party organizations' commissions for implementing control of the activity of the administration and the work of the apparatus. A provision on these commissions was approved. But there are still many serious shortcomings in their work in a number of sectors. At times the commissions are timid and there is no militancy in their defense of party and state interests. It is apposite to recall the 26th CPSU Congress instruction: Whether it is a matter of cadre question, of fulfilling economic plans or of improving people's working and living conditions, party organizations must display a principled approach and not be under the administration's thumb when it is acting incorrectly. In a word, the party line must be pursued firmly.

Primary party organizations have great potential for educational work. It is here above all that the Communist is formed as a genuinely active political fighter. At report and election meetings it is necessary to examine in detail the organization of party and economic study. An important question is how Communists master the components of Marxist-Leninist theory and study the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, CPSU history, the 26th party congress documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. Party organizations do much to educate nonparty people. This is also the aim of open party meetings and the efforts of propagandists, agitators and political information workers. It is important to determine what the return is on this work and how the trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations are working.

The tone at the meeting is set by the report. The more profound its analysis of work done and the more specific its criticism and self-criticism, the more guarantee there is that lively, frank, meaningful debates will take place after the report. It is very important to create in the course of the meeting an atmosphere such that Communists experience a desire to discuss vital issues searchingly and in a businesslike way.

At the same time PRAVDA still receives letters whose authors complain: They spoke out and proposed how to improve matters, but it all remained on paper. Or even worse: A leader was criticized, now he is squaring accounts with people. Of course, both of these are absolutely incompatible with the norms of party life.

Usually many proposals and observations addressed to party raykoms and gorkoms are put forward at report and election meetings. Here too the voice of Communists requires an attentive attitude and must be heard without fail, and all that is useful must be implemented.

During the report and election campaign, renewed bureaus and, in many collectives, new secretaries will take their place in the leadership of party organizations. Naturally, they need the support and help of party committees, especially at first.

The reports and elections are taking place in the runup to a glorious date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. There is no doubt that they will be a new stimulus to the development of socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the jubilee and will raise the militancy of party ranks to a new level.

## BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AWARDS -- The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Council and Komsomol Central Committee have awarded Gorisskiy Raykom with the Order of Red Banner for achieving success in socialist emulation during the second quarter of 1982. The industrial workers of the raykom have met the production verification plan by 118.8 percent, the production volume plan target by 112.3 percent and the labor productivity plan by 110.7 percent. Kirovakan city workers have also been awarded with the order of Red Banner for success in socialist emulation. During the second quarter of 1982 Kirovakan city workers have exported and verified R5.9 million worth of products. They have met the production volume increase plan target by 104.8 percent, and the labor productivity plan by 103.6 percent. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Aug 82 p 1 GF]

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9 SEP REPORTED

LD100312 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Harvesting is in progress in Kazakhstan over an area of 7 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

Harvesting in Pavlodarskaya Oblast is entering the final stage. Reaping and threshing of grains is being conducted on the 2d million hectares. The harvest is drawing to a close on Uzbekistan's corn plantations. By this morning the gross harvest of this valuable fodder crop was in excess of 1.6 million tons. (0600 GMT)

Buckwheat cultivation in Chernigovskaya Oblast is now done on a specialized basis in 13 rayons. Despite damage to the buckwheat crop in the June frosts, good yields of up to 21.5 quintals per hectare have been gained in front-ranking farms. Almost 30,000 hectares are being cultivated in buckwheat. (0630 GMT)

Machine operators of Uralskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan today completed cutting and threshing of grain crops. Grain has been harvested from an area of around 1.9 million hectares. Farmers grew a good crop despite unfavorable weather conditions. (0800 GMT)

Sowing of winter rye is under way in the Ukraine: 750,000 hectares are to be sown. (0900 GMT)

In Georgia, food grain harvesting has moved from the valleys to the hills; harvesting of wheat and barley started today in Akhalkalakskiy Rayon. Harvesting of corn has started in the southern and central parts of the Kuban; grain yields are up to 45-50 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

North Kazakhstan: Rates of threshing at the moment in the Virgin Land are very high, including in Kazakhstanskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, for example, approximately 120,000 hectares are being threshed daily. Leningradskiy Rayon is the leader in socialist competition, with many farms here approaching the end of threshing of grains. Harvest work involving grains has been completed in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The harvest is a rich one. Many farms have obtained 30-35 quintals per hectare of grain. The Chulpen variety of winter rye has recommended itself extremely well -- it is a Bashkir variety. In some areas the Chulpen has yielded 40-50, and in an individual sector of the oblast it has even yielded 70 quintals per hectare of grain. (1500 GMT)

Grain producers in Moldavia are delivering corn to the silos at a fast pace. About 1.5 million tons of succulent fodder have been lain into trenches. The soil has been prepared for winter grain crops in Zarafshan Valley, in Samarkandskaya Oblast. Winter crops occupy over 800,000 hectares in the republic. (2005 GMT)

## KONDRASHOV INTERVIEWED ON FOOD PROGRAM

LD072146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Program entitled "The Food Program and Ways to Implement It"]

[Excerpt] A major role in implementing the May party Central Committee plenum decisions and improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population is allocated to the trade industry, an industry which has the job of bringing the goods produced at agroindustrial complex enterprises to the consumer. Petr Dmitriyevich Kondrashov, USSR first deputy minister of trade, describes to our correspondent how these tasks will be tackled.

[Begin recording] [Question] Petr Dmitriyevich, if possible, tell us about how, and by what ways and means, you propose to solve all that has been planned. Let's start with tasks within industries. For example, what is meant by improving work with industry? Do you have any specific proposals on that score?

[Answer] Of course we do. We must resolutely reorganize practical ways of liaison with industry, adopt more positive ways of influencing work at enterprises and carry out more checks on complete fulfillment by food enterprises of the plans and tasks that have been set. To do this we must make maximum use of existing -- I would say, numerous -- opportunities of examining these questions in commissions of the agroindustrial complex and the soviets of agroindustrial associations. This is how things are at the moment: Both the state of production and, consequently, supplies of industrial goods to the population will in the final analysis, all things being equal, depend on our liaison with industry and how much our ties have been improved.

[Question] It would be interesting to know what the situation is now with plan fulfillment in the food industry.

[Answer] Unfortunately, I must say that over the past 6 months, for example, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, in the country as a whole, underproduced food goods to the sum of over R170 million, including a considerable quantity of margarine, macaroni, mayonnaise, beer, nonalcoholic beverages and a number of other goods.

[Question] But there is certainly no shortage of materials for producing these goods.

[Answer] You are absolutely right. We have the necessary raw materials to produce these goods. Employees in the meat and milk industry, which underproduced output in the trade to the sum of nearly R70 million, have also been in debt to the population. In the light of the requirements of the Food Program, curtailing the production of foodstuffs in particular cannot be accepted. Incidentally, in the current year, reduced production plans were established compared with last year in a number of union republics for confectionery, macaroni, beer and a number of other goods.

While speaking about the output of foodstuffs, one cannot bypass such an exceptionally important question as the rational use of raw material resources and the increase, on account of this, of the output of industrial wares. In the plan for the rational use of the resources of meat and meat-processing products, an increase in the production of (pelmeni), rissoles, meatballs and other analogous products is of great significance. However, the demand for these products is being met in the industry only 78-80 percent. Production capacities are being poorly used, for example, in the Georgian SSR, where only 100 tons of these products were manufactured in 1 year, whereas the existing capacities there are designed for the production of nearly 2,500 tons of these articles.

[Question] Petr Dimitriyevich, since you have touched upon the question of the production of foodstuffs in such detail, permit me to put another question to you which undoubtedly interests many people. This is one about the production of dairy and confectionery goods with a reduced fat and sugar content. How is industry satisfying the demand for these vital articles?

[Answer] The plan for the production of dairy products with reduced fat content, which was set, for example, for the first 6 months, was fulfilled only 85 percent. The plans set for the production of these products have not been fulfilled in the Russian Federation and the republics of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Estonia. We must also work with industry on the question of a reduction of production of confectionery foods with a heavy sugar content, especially in the republics of central Asia and Kazakhstan.

At the moment there have been some positive results in this work, but this in no way means that the task has already been solved. Whereas in the country as a whole the production of bread with a mass of 700-900 grams has reached 45 percent, and even 79 percent in Moldavia, in a number of union republics the production of bread of that weight is being maintained only at a level of 10-15 percent.

A lot of work is also to be done to increase the production of minirolls [melkoshtuchnyye khlebobulochnyye izdeliya], especially rolls with a weight of 50-70 grams.

[Question] Petr Dmitriyevich, what about the quality of foodstuffs? Can this very important indicator be regulated with the help of trade? And is your trade inspection department proving its worth here?

[Answer] Quality of production depends first and foremost on the state of technological discipline of the industry itself. But our role is of no little importance here. Our state trading inspection departments have sufficiently far-reaching rights not only to control, reject and alter a situation, but to investigate actively the reasons why poor-quality products occur, and to take more radical measures against poor workmen as far as introducing a special system of acceptance of products, and, if necessary, even up to halting its production. This, to put it briefly, is the range of problems which have arisen within the industry. It is no accident that I have given quite a lot of attention to them. To sell one product or another, one must get them from the production process; therefore questions of manufacture of products have been and remain paramount in the ministry.

[Question] And it is just these questions that are now holding back the development of trade.

[Answer] I wouldn't say they are holding back the development of trade; they are giving rise to or causing certain shortcomings in goods, including foodstuffs, but the Food Program, which was adopted by the party Central Committee, is precisely geared toward ensuring a considerable increase, first and foremost, in the production of these goods.

I would now like to dwell on problems within our own industry. The Food Program, as you know, has a special subsection: the organization of trade in foodstuffs. Fulfillment of the requirements contained in it rests utterly and completely with us alone. They refer directly to retail trade, to wholesale organizations and to public catering enterprises as well. We have a lot of work to do in expanding and distributing food shops, canteens and other trading enterprises in a more rational way.

What has caused this question to be raised? The fact is that towns are currently being supplied with a sufficiently large network of food shops. It amounts to 95 percent of the required standard. This being so, there are a number of shortcomings in the way they are distributed, both in terms of union republics and the country's towns, and within the towns themselves in terms of individual regions. Another shortcoming lies in the fact that the wrong type of food shop for the population exists in those same shopping areas in the majority of towns. In spite of the fact that about 40 percent of foodstuffs are now marketed through the shops with a wide range of wares, in the majority of these shops there is an absence of either bread, or vegetables, or dairy products, or one or the other taken together. As a result people have to waste time going to specialized shops, although in general the shopping areas themselves are big enough. At the same time, shops with a truly comprehensive range of goods, those which we call general self-service stores, are at the moment being developed poorly. We have given the trade ministries of all union republics the necessary tasks, and we hope that the results will have their effect everywhere in the fairly near future.

[Question] Petr Dimitriyevich, the question of the system of the work of food shops closely borders on this problem, and letters frequently reach us here at the editorial office complaining about the inconvenient hours they work. Of course, you in the ministry are well aware of this. Nevertheless, how will such questions be addressed?

[Answer] Yes, in spite of the measures which have been taken, it is true that we get a lot of complaints about this inconvenience. Elimination of these shortcomings depends entirely on the local bodies. We must finally do into this in detail in a specific manner. Through every town, every trade body in the rural areas, together with the local soviets, we must make decisions which are most acceptable to the majority of the population, publicize this through the press and explain the motives behind the decisions made. People must feel in a tangible way that the urgent tasks of the Food Program, which are not connected with the manufacture of output, are being tackled today. Among these tasks, too, is that of improving advance-order trade [torgovlya po predvaritelnym zakazam] especially at industrial enterprises. So trade organizations must work better with executives and public organizations of industrial enterprises.

And here is another question, that of organizational work in republican trade ministries and their local bodies in improving kolkhoz trade. A decision was adopted recently whereby sovkhozes and kolkhozes are given the right to market at kolkhoz markets up to 10 percent of the output they produce, taking into account fulfillment of the state plans for purchasing fruit and vegetables. This decision will facilitate a considerable increase in sending agricultural products to the kolkhoz markets, and we are convinced that in the very near future this measure will have the most positive effect on the state of kolkhoz trade.

In solving the tasks of the Food Program, an important place is attached to public catering. I would like, first and foremost, to draw attention to the widespread development of the highly specialized network of what are known as small types of services -- those providing such items as pastries, dumplings, pancakes, (vareniks), broth and so forth. There are all kinds of opportunities for this in local areas. New building must also be carried out and old premises must be reconstructed and utilized.

The further development of the network of shops and departments of semimanufactured goods and culinary articles is a great source of additional production and marketing of products for the population, especially within industrial enterprises. We have all the conditions to do this -- a developed network of principal enterprises, reserves of capacity and a sufficient amount of raw material. We must make a critical analysis and revision of the tasks we have adopted. And the question of the rational use of food resources requires special attention on the part of those who work in public catering. It still happens quite frequently that customers are offered voluminous portions of main courses and vegetables, customers' requests for bread are poorly carried out, and instructions to cut down the production of articles with a heavy sugar and fat content are not being fulfilled.

The production of meat through organizing the fattening of pigs on food scraps at subsidiary farms of trade organizations is an important source in increasing food resources. In a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan meat resources obtained by fattening pigs comprise 20-25 percent of the overall consumption at public catering enterprises. This work has been organized quite well in the system of the main directorate of workers' supply of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. However, in many other republics the possibilities of obtaining additional resources of meat from this source are not being used to the full by any means.

Unfortunately, in a brief radio broadcast one cannot talk about everything the apparatus of the ministry and its local bodies are actively engaged in. A lot of intensive work is being carried out, and one has to believe that it will bear good fruit. Those working in trade will do everything necessary to make their contribution to the realization of the Food Program and to solving the tasks laid down by the May party Central Committee plenum. [end recording]